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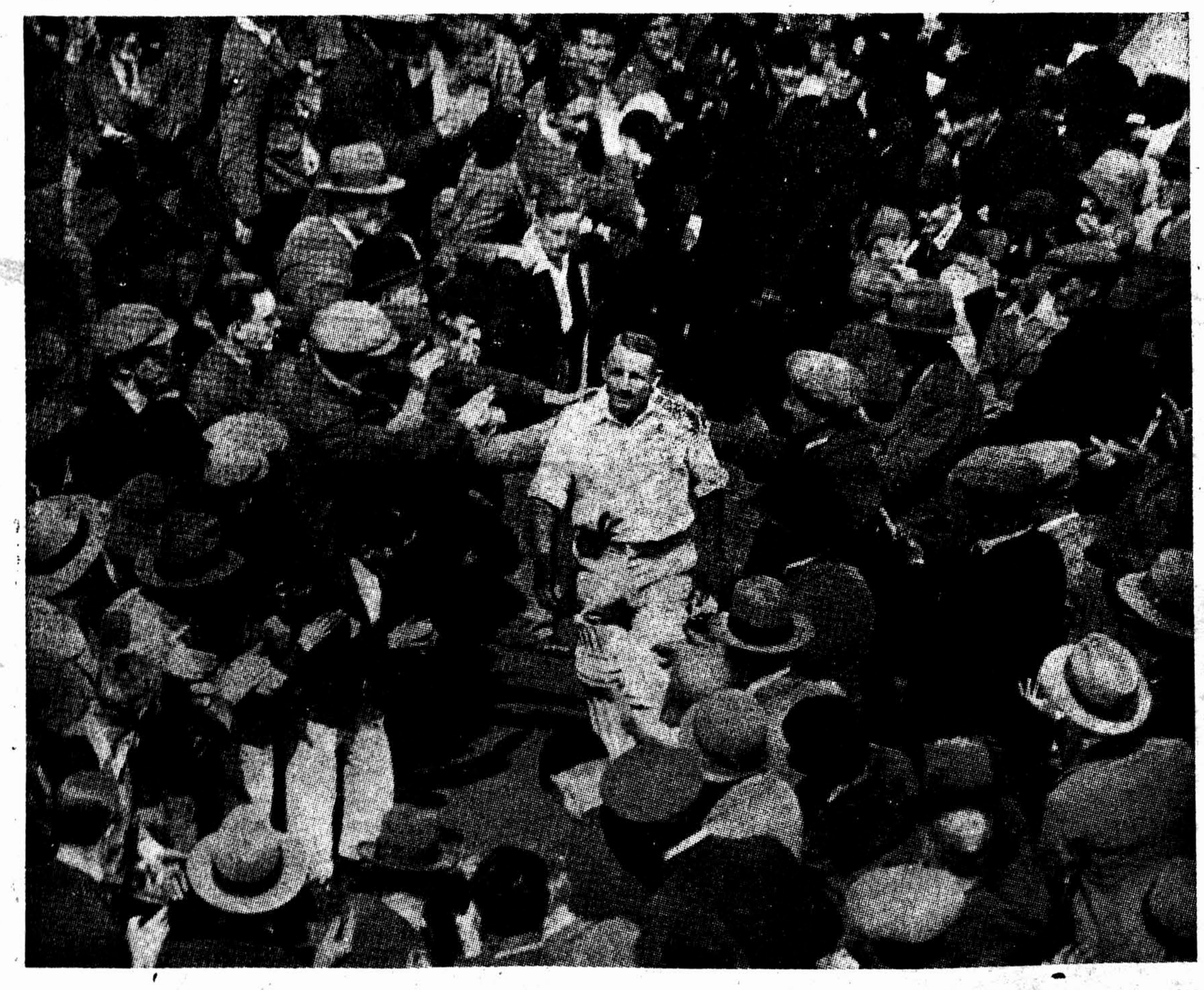
"THE DON" WITH ROYALTY

Don Bradman (left) chatting with The Queen (centre) and Princess Margaret during the Australian Test Team's visit to Balmoral, as guests of the Royal Family

Bradman Bids Good-Bye To Cricket

(Page 2)



Don Bradman "mobbed" on his return to the pavilion after his record-breaking 334 in the Test Match against England at Leeds in 1930.

Don Bradman, The Wonder Run-Getting Machine

(BY G. B. RELVANI)

The greatest batsman the game has known, and a captain who ranks with the famous leaders of the past, Don Bradman has announced his retirement from cricket the game that he dominated for twenty years

Many books have been written, and many legends have been told about him. Bradman, the world's greatest batsman will undoubtedly pass into history of the game as the wizard of the willow, one who crashed on the fields of cricket in the most amazing manner. There has scarce been any record that he at one time or other has not been instrumental in breaking. He has been described by many critics of the game as the run-getting machine of the century. For want of any better description of his prowess in batting, this describes him fully.

Donald George Bradman, whose name has become a by-word wherever cricket is understood, was born at Cootamundra, New South Wales on the 27th of August 1908

In 1901, C. Hill, the greatest of the left-handers had hit up an unbeaten 365 for South Australia against New South Wales, a record for that State. In the same year Charles Fry had bit six successive centuries in first class cricket. The following year, Victor Trumper had scored an all-time record for an Australian in England by compiling 2570 runs, with eleven centuries included in them. In 1903-4 R. E. Foster for England had established the Test record of 287 not out in Sydney. In 1906-7, Charles Gregory had scored, 287 not out in Sydney. In 1906-7, Charles Gregory had scored 383 for New South Wales against Queensland. On New Year's Day in 1908, eight months before Bradman's birth, Jack Hobbs made his debut in Test cricket. Hobbs was to break all previous records, as regards century scores and aggregate runs were concerned

Young Bradman was to equal all these records and many more. The first mention of his was in a paragraph to the effect that a youngster by the name of Bradman at the age of seventeen scored 300 runs for Bowral—where the Bradmans had migrated—against Moss Vale in a senior match. No one dreamed that the same unknown youngster would turn to be the phenomenal batsman, or that he would be the first player in history to ever score 300 runs in a test match innings. In an earlier match, however Bradman had scored 234 against a nearby township.

Bradman was enthusiastic and in his young days, hardly any one equalled him in that. He was never coached, and his earlier method of practice is as novel and rare as his performances on the field later. Bradman practised with a home-made bat, a stump and a golf-ball. He did not have any wicket, and used the brick-base of an old water-tank as a bowler. He hit at the ball as it rebounded from it. And he was not satisfied with himself unless he connected three times out of four.

That Deadly Throw

This manner of practice unquestionably developed quickness of eye, and the speed of his feet, and their co-ordination forms the crux of Bradman's batting.

Quietness in Bradman's character, his voice and even in his batting is the keynote of his success. His brilliance in the field can also be characterised as quiet because of its neatness. Apart from the natural aptitude for the game, what has contributed more to his success is the fact that he is a non-smoker and particularly a tee-totaller.

Frank Rostron, an English writer says that a doctor once explained to him that Bradman's phenomenal ability to thump good-length balls to the rails was because of his unusual afferent and efferent nerves. The afferent nerves telegraph the messages from the eye to the brain, and the efferent from the brain to the limb. Bradman's nerves, said the same doctor, are so sharp and rapid that he has always had longer than normal time to play his shots, and to attack with impunity balls that the average player would leave alone.

Bradman in his own book mentions how he came to possess that deadly accurate throw, that has spelt the doom of so many batsmen, specially English, against whom he has played the most. Bradman has been often reported to have knocked the stumps down from the square-leg boundary, when all that he could see is just one stump. The reason for this exceptional performance is simple. Bradman relates how in his young days he used to pitch a wooden post, the size of a stump, right in the middle of a big field. With all his efforts directed at the improvised "stump", he would throw the same golf-ball and attempt to knock the stump down. The result if he failed? Well he had to run the whole length of the field in search of the ball. Bradman went on practising in this manner, until the time came when he thought that with a fair amount of certainty he could throw accurately at the stumps. The outcome of this "perseverance" and novel form of practice is too well-known for me to cite here.

Tennis Or Cricket

Bradman had never been coached in his life. His run-getting sprang from natural skill. However he had a battle to fight early in his life. He loved tennis and he played a fairly sound game, being one of those rare people gifted to excel at any form of sport. There was a Country Tennis Week, as well as Country Cricket Week. Bradman wanted to play in both. His employer put his foot down and told Bradman, "you can play in one or the other." And by the time the next season came, Bradman decided in favour of Cricket. If his decision had been the other way round, he might have won more Davis Cup ties and fewer test matches.

In 1926, playing in a Country town in New South Wales, he scored 300 runs, four years later he rattled up 334 for Australia against England at Leeds. In that short period he had risen to the top of the ladder. He became the greatest batsman in the world.

Idol Of The Crowds

Bradman became an idol with the crowd and the crowd wherever he played took to him with a liking bordering on the hero-worship. Bradman was immensely popular. The question was whether Don Bradman was to bat? If so, the ground was full, there were over-night queues. The Press as well as the audience were lavish in their praises for him. It would have affected anyone of lesser clay, but in the case of Bradman, it did not affect him.

The plain fact was that he had outdistanced everyone in his time. So much so that when he failed it was big news indeed, which fact gave rise to the wellknown saying. "Don century is no news, but 'Don. zero' is news."

He can be put in the same class as Victor Trumper and Charlie Macartney. They were all cast in the same mould, and were not coached into pre-eminence. Greatness was born in them.

A failure by Bradman brings an after-math of disappointment. For a failure by this great batsman is so phenomenal that it is contrary to the natural order of things. It may mean victory for some clever bowler, but still it is a tragedy for the vast crowd, who specially in England—forgetting their patriotism—

(Continued On Page 22)

Bradman's Test Scores

Opponents	Inn.	N.O.	Highest score	Aggregate	Average	Centuries
England	63	7	334	5028	89.79	18
West Indies	6	-	223	447	74.51	2
South Africa	5	1	229*	806	201.50	4
India	6	2	201	715	178.75	4
TOTAL	80	10	334	7096	101.37	28

SCORES IN FIRST CLASS CRICKET

Inn.	N.O.	Highest score	Aggregate	Average	Centuries
334	43*	452*	27,851	95.74	116

The * denotes (not out)

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 21 April, 2017

Between You And Me

BY "ME"

Though the partition of India was the act of man, divine dispensation goes on united India basis. India lost the Father of the Nation within a year of her freedom, and the architect of Pakistan passed away recently. Both of them seem to have been destined to play the role of pioneers of the struggle, only to be snatched away after the fruition of their mission. There seems to be an element of comedy amidst the tragedy of both the countries. Rajaji, former Governor of West Bengal, became the Governor-General of India, while Khwaja Nazimuddin, Premier of East Bengal, was appointed Governor-General of Pakistan. With these two personalities at the top, hopes are entertained that old acerbity and antipathy will fade out, giving place to inter-Dominion goodwill and understanding.

* * *

The latest surprise is that both Mr. Nariman and Mr. Ghulam Hussain Hidayatullah passed away on the same day. Though the partition of Sind, which was a prelude to the partition of India, made Ghulam Hussain quit Bombay, the city was the venue of his amazing political career. A man born for office, he managed to retain it to the last. In the old Bombay Legislative Council, when he was Government spokesman both as Executive Councillor and subsequently as Minister, Mr. Nariman crossed swords with him and tried to knock him out in political battles. Mr. Nariman considered him as the pillar of the "Lloyd's Folly", against which he was carrying on a crusade. When his pistol missed fire, Mr. Nariman tried many a time to knock him down with the butt-end. But Mr. Ghulam Hussain was a heavy weight, both politically and otherwise, and like the India Rubber man as he was in politics, he used to keep his place by ordering his loyal Sind group to walk into the Government lobby and spike the guns of Mr. Nariman. The late Mr. Ghulam Hussain was a seasoned politician of the Western type, and used to keep himself going by judicious distribution of offices, patronage, posts and portfolios. The Nariman-Ghulam Hussain days were reminiscent of the political battles of the old Pitt-Newcastle era, when the thunders of Mr. Nariman made him the 'Vir'.

* * *

Though Mr. Nariman died, he will not be dead for Bombay and her folk. Apart from the heroic role he played in India's freedom fight, he was the father of the ideal of bigger and brighter Bombay. As the Mayor of Bombay, he translated many of his ideas into action. His forensic eloquence and legal acumen were triumphantly brought out in the Harvey-Nariman case, where he exposed Sir George Lloyd's misrule and the racket which was the Back Bay Scheme. His cross-examination of Mr. Harvey was a big Marathon in legal history, and his searching questions on details like mild steel bars, moorum-filling and the purchase of Sir George Lloyd, the dredger, exposed a huge scandal under Government auspices, aided and abetted by the Governor. His victory, though an one-man's show against the might of an autocratic government, was celebrated as the people's victory.

* * *

He was also briefed for the famous Bawla Murder Case, in which top-rankers like the late Mr. Jinnah, and Mr. J. M. Sengupta subsequently appeared in the High Court. Apart from his victories in law courts and triumphs in political battles, it was his sense of human kindness and fellow-feeling for the common man that made Mr. Nariman truly great. His doors were always open and he was easily accessible to the poor and the needy whose brief he took up some times even without fees. The man in Mr. Nariman always triumphed, and it is a tribute to his large-heartedness and transparent sincerity that every Bombayite feels his death acutely as a personal loss. It is for the citizens to decide how to perpetuate his memory, worthy of the leader and his people.

* * *

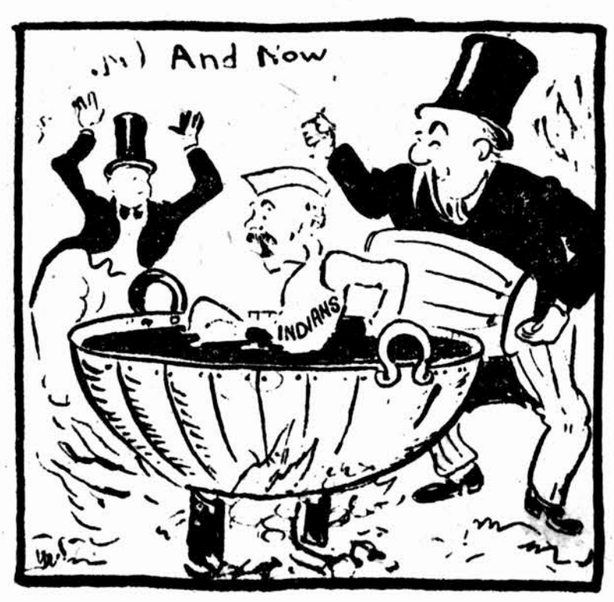
War scare propaganda is looming large in a section of the American press, and is rapidly infecting the press in other countries. A writer in "New York Times" has concocted the story of a cominform in Bangkok and names it as the brain behind the Communist insurrections in Malaya and the Far East. India knows well our "comrades" and their activities in stirring industrial troubles for a 'go slow" in production. The Provincial Governments of Bengal and Madras were, unfortunately, forced to resort to police action to combat the Communist menace. But one need not invent a Soviet conspiracy story to explain the Malayan insurrection. The Communist activities in the Far East are mainly due to the colonial misrule of the Dutch and British imperialism. The rubber barons and tin magnates who form the backbone of the White plutocracy in Malaya are out to hold their own, and the common man who is caught in the peak spiral of inflation is on starvation wages. Next to Malayas, the Chinese and Indians form a big group in Malayan population. But Malaya is ruled by about 10,000 Britons who brand the Chinese and Indians as aliens in spite of the fact that the Far East Asian islands were known as 'Greater India', centuries before the British occupation of Malaya. Malayan tin and rubber are dollar-earning commodities which Britain will hardly part with in the present economic crisis. Apart from economic exploitation and imperialist rule, there seems to be a colour complex involved in the struggle. Mr. Lawrence Lewis Sharky Australia's Communist leader, recently declared that the Malayan outbreak was just one more Brown vs. White conflict. Probably British imperialists in Malaya are converts to the Harren Volk ideology, whose high priest today is Dr. Malan Premier of South Africa.

* * *

The third war, if it unfortunately breaks out, will not be merely East-West conflict in the Berlin context, but will be a world conflagration between the White and the Coloured. And Dr Malan is gradually working his way towards that unhappy consummation. British imperialism is rapidly liquidating itself, while Boer imperialism is showing its ugly head.

(Continued on Page 26)

Mme. Ella Bai Koklos, a Negro Delegate to the African Conference taking notes of the day's proceedings.



INSIDE STORY OF BIG POWERS'

'AIR SHUTTLE'.
—Herblock in Washington Post.

"HE LOVES ME, HE LOVES ME NOT".
—Cincinnati Enquirer.

Nazi Brain Trust For U.S. Atom Bombs

(Exclusive To The "Bombay Chronicle Weekly")

(By C A. Wallis)

I don't imagine you've ever heard of Werner Von Braun? He's a technician. scientific worker, employed in America by the U.S. Government on the construction of new experimental weapons (you'll have read about some of those). Oh yes, and there's another point to note about Werner. He's the bomb. A very efficient weapon, the V-2. It killed 3,754 and wounded 6,523 chap who invented the Nazi V-2 rocket people in London alone, so Uncle Sam can be confident of Werner's ability. And in any case he carries excellent testimonials from those ace military men, the Nazis themselves. Hitler decorated him—so what more could you want?

Since the war ended there has been a steady flow of Hitler's experts on mass murder across the Atlantic. In fact one might list these gentlemen as Bizonia's chief export to the U.S. now they are all hard at work at white sands in the new Mexico desert, developing new and improving the old horror-weapons. These the U.S.A. will use to prove its pacific intentions, no doubt.

Herr Von Braun need not be lonely in the United States. For with him are many of his Nazi colleagues: Ernst Steinhoff, who designed the range-control on the Nazi rocket-bombs (he says he has improved them out of all recognition since the days when his missiles dropped on southern England). Martin Schilling, another V-2 technician. Rudolf Hermann, supersonic wind-tunnel expert from the notorious peenemuende base. A few years ago commandos were doing their best to destroy peenemuende, but today in the states its installations are being carefully rebuilt. Three of its latest-type wind-tunnels went to the U.S.A. along with their orator, Hermann

Nazi Deadly Toys For U. S.

Hermann wasn't the only Nazi to take his deadly toys with him to the United States. Large quantities of V-weapon materials and missiles went along with the men who built them. American military experts acquired 5,600 V-2 drawings in Germany, along with more than a hundred of the rockets themselves. They have built their own little murder-station at White Sands, New Mexico, were 118 German experts are among the employees. The research is going on at the naval Air-Base at White Oak (a lot of the peenemuende equipment is there) where one of the bosses is Theodor W. Zobel. His previous job was as a chief of the Hermann Goering institute.

At the center of all this activity is General Nathan F. Twining, Commander of the U.S. "Special technical organisation" at U.S.A.A.F.'s Wright Field, Ohio Research Institute Rocket propulsion and supersonic speeds are this outfit's chief concerns. and 86 of Hitler's e-brains-trust are on its staff. They include .lexander Lippisch, once head of Goering's Vienna Supersonic Research Institute. and designer of many of the planes which cropped bombs on Britain and Europe

Other German aircraft designers are present in force, assisting in developing the American way of death. Rudolf Amman and Heinz Schmitt, Engine designers, are at Wright Field. "Aviation News", says Fritz Doublhoff who invented the jet-rotor-helicopter, is there too. And the old murder-maestro, Willi Messerchmitt himself, is busy designin' new aircraft for his old friend uncle Sam.

These men have gained ready admittance to the United States. They are highly paid, and special ‹ations and other privileges are available for their dependants back in Bizonia. Many of them are bringing their families to America, too, and they anticipate no difficulties over naturalisation. After all, even the un-American Committee could hardly accuse a Nazi of being a Communist.

Hitler's Ex-Brain Trust

These are some of the people behind the scenes when you read in your paper (as you can do almost and day) of another American General's boasting of the death and destruction Sam i now able to spread around. From pilotless atom-bombs to chemical and bacteriological monstrosities, the Americans are hard at work—and the Nazis stand four-square behind them. In some cases they seed to be in the lead. "We are working not only for peace in our time but for all time", says President Truman. And so did Hitler before him.

I wonder, is there ever a moment when the homicidal maniacs preparing World War III, sit back and ponder? Do the boys in the US War Department ever have a qualm They've taken a great deal of information and advice from Hitler, so while they are about it, I suggest they take a little more.

Hitler had his weapons. They, too were going to win an anti-Soviet war. Failing a policy, failing the support of the people, failing any sort of social justification, Hitler turned—as Washington is turning—to terror weapons to "argue" his cause. There are two lessons in this: one for the American people, one for Washington. And both lessons have relevance for the rest of the world.

When Hitler played the game of murder, it was only against foreigners that his weapons were turned. Labour was an early victim (shades of Taft-Hartley!) and civil and political freedom followed close on labour's heels. There is the lesson for Americans. But Washington should think over this. Hitler had his "secret weapons"—and he used them. Hitler killed thousands, spreadying desolation and disease. Hitler had his rocket-bombs, with germs and gases ready—but where is Hitler now? Ingenious means of murder saved neither Hitler nor his "thousand year Reich" And if the "thousand year Reich" fell before the onslaught of the common peoples in arms—what price the atom-mad American century? Today in Washington, officials put that price high But Hitler's one thing they've forgotten: America today is suffering from inflation—and not only of the dollar Uncle Sam's inflated sense of hi s own importance and ability is the biggest menace in the world today.

Bid For Bigger Weapons Of Mass Destruction

Air power, U. S. and Russian, suddenly is being manoeuvred into position in Europe.

A show of strength is coming up on both sides, with B-29s and jet fighters taking the spotlight.

War, however, is not in the cards at this time. Neither side could strike a decisive blow, neither side could hope to win, says a writer in U. S News and World Report.

Air power of the U. S. is being redeployed for a possible showdown in Europe. Big bombers, tha B-29s that hit Japan so heavily in war, are being concentrated in Britain. New postwar jet fighters are moving from U.S., from the Canal Zone, from other points, to the European continent.

U. S. is assembling this air striking force within range of Russia. Russia on her part is letting it be known that she has "B-29s." too—more than U.S. now has in Europe. Where U. S. is assembling scores of jets in Europe, Russia possesses hundreds or even thousands. The two giants are moving air power into position.

Deployment of air forces is part of the present maneuvering short of war. It represents a flexing of muscles under the nose of a potential challenger. Yet it raises a question, too, about exactly what this deployment could mean in terms of damage to an enemy in the event of war.

THE FACTS about the possibilities for use of B-29s for effective bomber missions, in a war that would break out any time soon, are these:

U. S. BOMBERS, B-29s based in Britain, could sweep all of Eastern Europe up to Russia's Ural Mountains. With atomic bombs, these bombers—if able to penetrate Russia's air defenses—could blast nearly all of the principal Soviet cities. Other B-29s, now based at the Big Furstenfeldbruck air base near Munich, could penetrate somewhat farther to strike some Russian industry across the Urals. But. in the event of war the U.S. mase in Germany might soon be overrun by Soviet ground forces, probably could be used only for one shot attack.

U. S. bombers from Britain, too, could strike Russia's southern industrial area by using big shuttle bases near Tripoli and at Dhahran, Saudi Arabia.

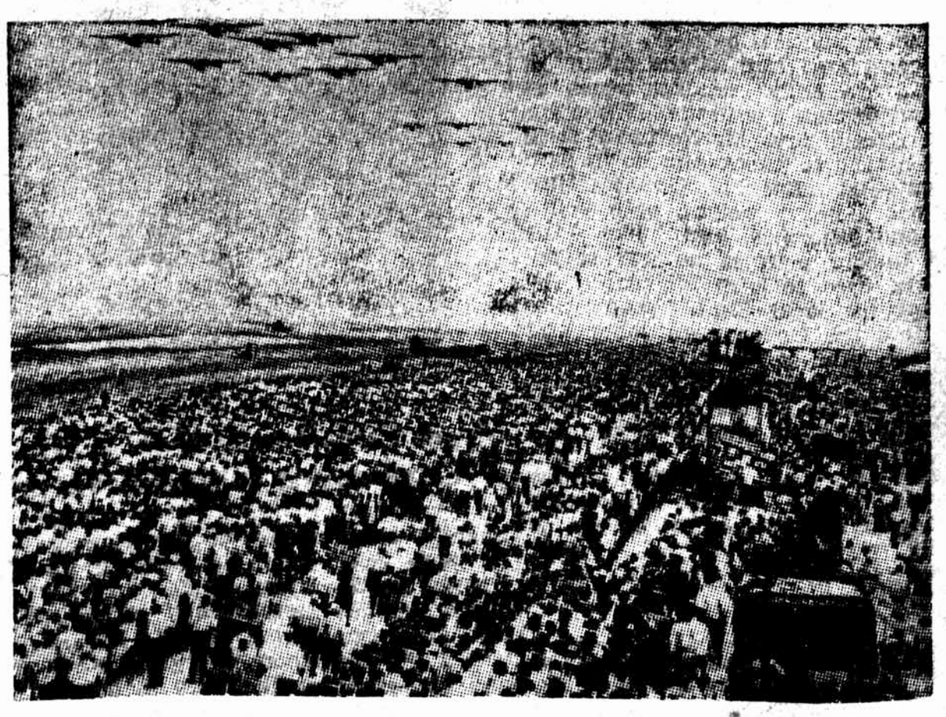
RUSSIAN BOMBERS based as far west as the Berlin area, however, could not reach U.S., could do little more than drop bombs in the ocean unless they resorted to one-way suicide flights. This is true even if the Soviet "B-28" has as long a combat radius —2,300 miles—as the U.S. model From France if the Russians overran Europe and built up big bomber bases on the west coast, Soviet bombers still could not reach U. S. soil with their present range.

From Eastern Siberia, Russian "B-29s" could hit Seattle. But this calls for large well-equipped bases in frozen Siberia, bases which do not yet exist.

BIG AIR ADVANTAGE, thus appears to lie with U. S. in the event of a showdown in the reasonably near future. New Russian bombers and fighters can't really hurt this country. At most, they can bomb installations in Europe, attempt to blast out U. S. bases in Britain.

American B-29s, on the other hand, can theoretically cover the 1,540 miles from Britain to Moscow with ease, could knock out Russia's vulnerable oil supply from the south, could disrupt Soviet transportation lines, could reach much of the aircraft industry and coal-producing centers of the U.S.S.R.

THE PROBLEM, however, is much greater than is suggested by mere distances that U. S. and Russian planes can travel. Problem now confronting both sides in the use air power makes the air strategy of both U. S. and Russia far more complicated than many think.



WORLD'S LARGEST COMMERCIAL AIRPORT.
Twin-engine troop carriers of U. S Air Force flying over some of the 215,000 spectators gathered at Interna tional Airport dedication.

WAR SCARE RAMPANT BEHIND IRON CURTAIN

(By Steffan Andrews)

The biggest war scare since the last war is running rampant today behind the iron curtain.

That is the gist of the latest intelligence reports military and diplomatic, pouring into Washington from all parts of Europe these days.

Since June, the reports say, the Red Army has been rushing a series of warlike preparations in the Soviet area ranging from the Russian zone in Berlin to the entire perimeter of Russia's western frontier.

Huge airstrips capable of handling up to 1,000 planes and ringed with anti-aircraft batteries are reported under construction in Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania.

Testing of V-2 and V-5 rockets is being stepped up, and civilians are reported to have been evacuated from coastal areas along the Gulf of Finland and the Gulf of Riga.

The preparations pose a mystery in Washington. The only explanation officials can offer is that it probably is a belated case of war jitters that hit the U. S. some time ago and is now just making itself felt inside the Soviet bloc

Inside Russia, reports are current that the Soviets now have diverted fully one-half of their industry to munitions or to the manufacture of new plants and equipment for the production of munitions

Soviet blocking tactics in Berlin have had one important military effect in Europe: They put the American air force back on wartime footing.

REHEARSALS FOR WORLD WAR III

WHAT STANDS BETWEEN

COST OF WORLD WAR III will be staggering.

Cost of war, if war should develop, will be far higher this time than it was last. War cost is one factor restraining Powers from a new war.

The last war, at its peak in 1944, was costing the United States about 90,000,000,000 dollars a year. Money cost of war, from December, 1941, to August, 1945, was 330,000,000,000 dollars.

The next war, assuming 12,000,000 men under arms and purchase of the same amount of munitions as in 1944, would cost 143,000,000,000 a year, at present prices. If this war lasted as long as World War II, total cost in dollars would be 540,000,000,000, without allowing for new inflation, to be expected with another war.

'UNTER DEN LINDEN' —Burck in Chicago Sun-Times.

HE SAYS "HELLO". —Washington Post.

(Continued from page 4)

OFFENSE in the air, recent development indicate, is losing out in its race with anti-aircraft methods. Mass bombings, as in World War II, may be obsolete in the face of new rocket weapons against aircraft, new jet fighter planes, new radar tracking methods. An air offensive, to be as effective in another war, may have to wait on development of long-range guided missiles, supersonic bombers, pilotless high-speed planes.

DEFENSE against air attack, temporarily, is gaining ground, Russia, in particular, has built up air defense with probably the world's lagest force of fighter planes an impressive array of radar-guided rocket weapons. Use of conventional B-29s against some parts of Russia, thus, might be suicidal.

Problem of using air power against Russia, moreover, is complicated by that country's size dispersal of its industry. Nearly 70 per cent of its strictly war industry is behind the Urals, most of it out of range of B-29s based in Britain or even in Germany. Other basic industry is big spread out, hard to knock out in a hurry. Blockade would be impractical as the Soviets are largely self-sufficient. Only the nation's wartime oil supply is really vulnerable to conventional bombing methods. Russia, as a result, would be difficult to knock out by bombs, even discounting its air defenses.

U. S. STRATEGY, nonetheless, is being based on ability of its redeployed air power to retaliate quickly against any Soviet attack in Europe. A warning is served to Russia that warlike moves in, say, Berlin may bring American B 29s from Britain over Soviet cities a few hours later. Idea is not to win a quick U. S. victory but to provide a threat that may keep a shooting war from starting.

IN AIR STRENGTH to back up that threat, U. S. forces in Europe now include these planes:

B-29s in Europe number 90 in all. Of these 60 are based on three big air fields in East Anglia, England. The rest are in Germany, all at the Furstenfeldbruck air base.

Jet fighters, now being shipped to Europe for the first time, total 91, to date. Most are to be based near Munich, though some may be assigned to other U. S. fields at Frankfurt and Wiesbaden.

Conventional fighter planes based in Europe at this time come to one group of about 75 planes.

Troop carriers to augment this air strength with a means of quick transport total two groups of about 96 planes.

IN CAPABILITIES, U. S. bombers and fighters based in Europe can, in case of war, reach these Russian targets, provided they get through Russian defenses:

Moscow, 1,540 miles from Britain and 1,220 miles from Munich, is within the combat radius of B-29s from both bases. New jet fighters, with a radius of 750 miles from Munich, can accompany these bombers most of the way.

Leningrad, 1,300 miles from Britain also is in easy bomber range.

The big aircraft center at Tiflis, in Georgia, is a longer bomber run of 2,195 miles from Britain, but still within the 2,300-mile B-29 combat radius. Fighter support, in this case, might come from the Saudi Arabian air base.

Heavy industry and machine works around Kiev, in the Ukraine, are a closer 1,440 air miles from British bases, well within range.

Steel mills at Zaporozhe, a major Soviet steel center, also are within B-29 range at 1,600 miles from Britain.

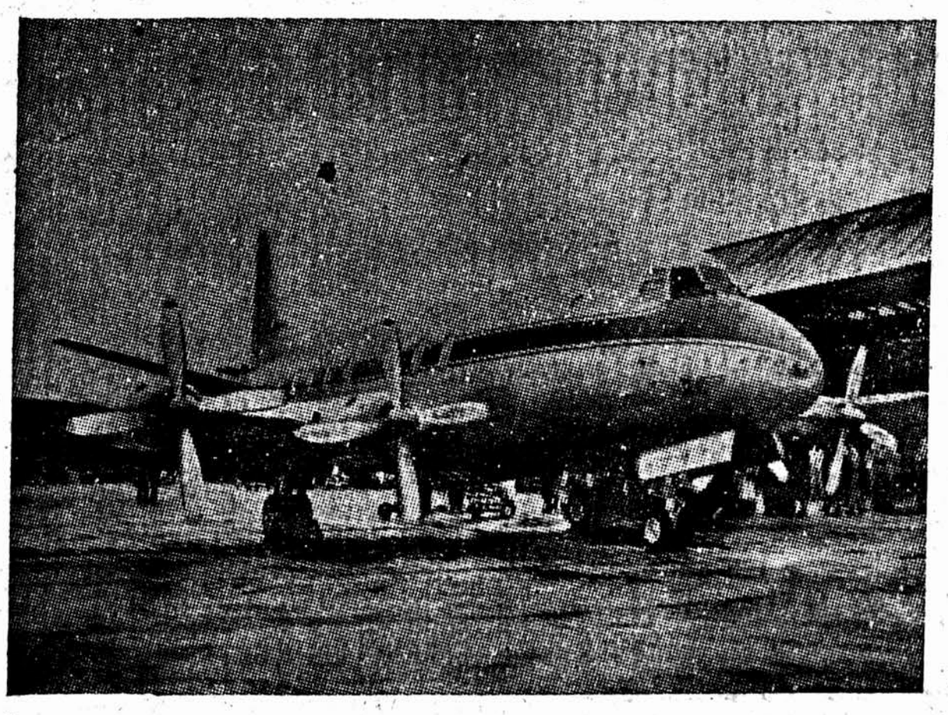
Oil refineries supplying Russia from Rumania, Hungary and Yugoslavia, moreover, are highly susceptible to U.S.-bomber attack from Britain, with fighter support from Munich all the way.

Threat of these blows, made with or without atomic bombs, is expected to bring Russian moves to a halt somewhere short of a shooting war.

IN ABILITY to WIN quick victory, in the event of such a war, however, U. S. air power falls far short. Bombing alone, air planners admit, cannot knock out Russia at this time. A clear-cut victory would call for raising a huge U. S. Army, invading and occupying the Soviet Union. That, if possible at all, would take years of effort, record-breaking billions of dollars, probably millions of lives.

Victory, thus, could not be won by either side with weapons now available. Russia, even if she overran Europe, could not reach U. S. by air or sea, while U. S. is in no position to win a clear victory over the Soviets. War, as a result, is expected to be forestalled at least until new and bigger weapons of mass destruction are perfected in years ahead.

World's First Turbo-Prop Airliner



The Vickers Viscount is the first airliner in the world to be equipped with propeller-turbine engines.

War Psychosis All Over Switzerland

Exclusive To The "Bombay Chronicle Weekly"

(By Lionel Shapiro)

Switzerland, hitherto secure behind the impassable mountains which form her frontiers, is suffering from the worst case of war nerves in all of Europe. This stems from two related convictions: First, that a third world war is inevitable, and second, that Switzerland will be involved from the earliest moment.

In no other country through which this correspondent has travelled during the past four months, from the North Sea to the Adriatic, is war nervousness so apparent among the rank and file of the people. Waiters, taxi-drivers, maids, shopkeepers, farmers—they all discuss the same question when they meet a foreigner.

"This time we will not be spared", is the commonest utterance in this country.

Stiff Neutrality

On the surface the central government maintains the sort of stiff neutrality which has become the hallmark of Swiss diplomacy. No responsible official will discuss, even off the record, the possiblity of his country's involvement in any future war, nor will he admit that the tempo of Switzerland's universal military training has been speeded up. But foreign military ataches perceive in the country's military establishment the signs of a thoroughly prepared defence plan against a specific attack by a specific enemy.

The Swiss General Staff apparently has taken it for granted that modern land warfare has not progressed sufficiently to overcome the mountain barriers which form the frontiers. The temporary closing of certain railway tunnels leading into Switzerland was due to an overhauling of the system of sealing the tunnels by explosive charges.

There is every indication that the Swiss anticipate the invasion will come from several divisions of airborne troops landing on the comparatively flat ground in the northwestern part of the country. Military training has been designed to counter such a invasion plan. The Swiss airforce which is small but extremely efficient has been specializing in night fighter tactics. This is a hazardous business among the cloud-shrouded peaks in the frontier areas and several mishaps have been reported but played down in the local press.

Air-Borne Invasion

Exercises by ground troops are also designed to destroy enemy parachutists while they are landing, and to round up such bands as might succeed in landing and organizing themselves. Every Swiss male of seventeen and up possesses an army rifle and has been trained in the use of it. Even at the height of this summer's tourist season, a substantial percentage of the travellers seen in railway depots consists of stolid citizens carrying army rifles among their luggage.

It is the opinion of military observers that an airborne invasion of Switzerland can be successful but only in overwhelming numbers and at the cost of tremendous casualties. Whether even the Russians, who are the potential enemy would be able to afford sufficient numbers of airborne troops is a highly debatable question.

There is one certainty: The Swiss will not be taken by surprise.

Swiss secret police are to probe alleged Communist activities of former diplomats of stellite staes who now live in Switzerland as private citizens, according to a reliable source close to Federal Government circles.

Th eauthorities, it was revealed, have proof that certain diplomats attached to satellite legations in Berne resigned from their posts only as a make-believe protest against the Communist regime of their country—and that in fact they are now conducting organised political and economic espionage in Switzerland.

Evidence now in the hands of the police is alleged to reveal that these former diplomats are working through well-paid stooges, employing familiar Gestapo tactics, with a threefold aim:

Fishing For Top Secrets

First, to spy out political, military and economic secrets. Second, to get information on the activities and political sympathies of their own countrymen living abroad. Third, to discover the undeclared foreign assets of persons living east of the Iron Curtain.

Concrete facts were brought to light when a Rumanian emigrant bound for the United States denounced to the Swiss authorities another Rumanian who had threatened reprisals against members of the first's family still in Rumania if he failed to give information about another Rumanian now living in Switzerland.

Other methods used by Communist agents for spying in western Europe are bound be disclosed at the trial of Solvan Vitianu, also a Rumanian, charged with political and economic espionage in Switzerland when his case comes up before the Swiss Federal Court.

To confirm belief that certain persons are holding foreign credits which have not been declared to their government, Communist agents were instructed to pay in amounts ranging from dol. 10 to dol. 50 to the favour of these individuals at various banks in Switzerland on the theory that acceptance of the money is proof of an existing account.

"The information is then telegraphed to Bucharest or Prague or Budapest—whichever the case may be—where the account's owner is arrested and told that the state has full knowledge of his illegal credits abroad". the director of a leading Swiss bank told me. "Some weeks later" he

(Continued on page 25)]

Child Education Through Play

By "DADA"

LOVELY LITTLE CHILDREN DANCING.

THE Curtain goes up!

A jolly batch of lovely little children is dancing. Their steps go wrong sometimes, perhaps. And one child chides the other for not doing well, forgetting altogether that by doing so even her own step had gone amiss. But did she not do that with a good motive? She was anxious that her whole team should dance brilliantly. You do appreciate that, and you enjoy the dance with all its draw-backs. A flaw here and there—what does it matter? Even if you happen to notice it, you are sure that the tiny tots are doing their best. You must but give them 'Shabash'!

Children are very happy when they are engaged in something 'creative.' You seem to be feeling that children are always happy, and if there is a miserable lot at all in this world, it is that of the elders—parents, guardians, teachers. May I venture to say also that you feel, as I do, as he does as everyone thinks, that only you, I or he is the most miserable person—each in his or her own mind? That is so because, I presume, you know best about your own miseries, I about mine, and he about his. And who cares, really, about the others' miseries and worries?

WHO IS HAPPY?

Looking from the window of my study, I can see a number of cars, trams, buses, victorias, handcarts and pedestrians: all going about as hurriedly as possible. A thought occurs to me that everyone else is happy except myself. However, just try to probe into their minds. I have often conversed with these people. And almost all have to tell their tales of woes, enumerable, out of number. Comparatively, then, I feel I am happier than many. If everyone thought of others' miseries, woes and troubles I am sure, he will find that he is much better off than those persons. Possibly you have expected some sort of help from others,—your relatives, neighbours and friends,—on occasions, to redress your difficulties. But have you, in your turn, one may ask, ever offered help to any people at any time

Similarly, we have a feeling that the children are always happy, because we have never tried to know about their troubles and difficulties. A child per chance, falls down, and you scold him. By having fallen down, the child was already feeling miserable and you have added to his worry by scolding him. A child falls ill and acts in a manner which you think is unpleasant. Without knowing the real cause of the child's behaviour, you simply pounce upon him. A child for the sake of variation wishes to eat something sweet or hot or spicy You have already decided upon something else, and cannot give in to his "Whim". What a blow these disappointed children get, you can well imagine only if you think of your own disappointments in life. You laugh in your sleeves: What are those disappointments compared to these? Why forget, however, that the children's world is small, and to them their disappointments count more than your—howsoever big they may be from your point of view?

ONE PREPARES AND THE OTHER OBSERVES.

AN EASY WAY OF MAKING SUMS.

LITTLE DISAPPOINTMENTS

These "little" disappointments are "big" worries to children—especially to those children who are sensitive. They wish to fight these miseries, but on almost every occasion, they are handicapped, because their elders do not help them, and some elders, as a matter of fact, come in their way. Their plans are ridiculed, struggles opposed and wishes thwarted. Broken-hearted, the poor ones begin to ponder: Why can't we laugh when an elder's foot slips? Why can't we choose our own Doctor when these people have one of their own liking? Why, even for a change, can something that we want be not cooked when every day only those dishes are prepared that papa or mama desires? They find no adequate explanation for these and such queries—and that makes them feel very sorry, unhappy..... Yes, one thing they can think of, and that perhaps is that the elders are so selfish that they just do not bother about the little ones' requirements.

In this work-a-day world, frankly, are not almost all of us selfish to the core? We are so much self-centred that we hardly know what is happening around us, or even next door. If somebody—a friend, a neighbour or a relative, is suffering from sickness or poverty, if h require our sympathetie word, or helping hand, we are simply not has been growing with our own growth And to our desperateness, we find that nobody is there whom we can look forward to as our own. And, VICE VERSA,— let us be true to ourselves. —we also do not feel like being helpful to others. Children's attitude to each other, as may have been noticed, is different altogether. They have no frontiers of caste, creed, religion, politics, power, provinces, languages, etc. Put them together at anytime, anywhere—They will so mix as if they knew each other since ages.

FREEDOM OF ACTION

Now, we must think of one thing more: What does everyone like to do things for. I believe, none will disagree with me when I say that it is for the sake of one's own happiness. If somebody accumulate wealth in a bank, another fellow just spends away all that he earns, and a third person is moderate in his expenses, that is only because everyone of them feels happy in that particular manner of dealing with his money, Similarly, in all walks of life, and even amongst children, we find that each individual tries to satisfy his own idiosyncrasies, and that keeps him happy. Children, we may say, can have happiness in smaller things, as compared to those of the elderly persons. Surely, they are happier than their parents, guardians and teachers. But what about their retaining that happiness as and when they grow old? How would happiness which everyone is after, which everyone yearns for, come to stay?

Let us peep within our minds, and try to know what gives us the greatest happiness. I daresay you will not contradict me when I put forth that liberty to do what one likes, freedom of action, is the biggest thing that is the cause of one's happiness. Maybe we are wrong sometimes in doing a particular thing and others criticise us on that account. We wish to stick to our own convictions, all the same, and we revolt for others' interference in our action. Per chance when later we come to realise that it was a wrong thing we were doing, we do not mind the least then taking the right direction. But that we do by our own will. —By our own choice, by our own freedom, we may do what we like—we may do what we like—we strongly object to others' dictating to us to do this, that or the other thing. Children, likewise, want freedom more than anything else. Boy and girls, brought up in an atmosphere of freedom, will be found happy amongst the happiest.

CHILD AT PLAY

It is with this idea of keeping children happy and retaining their happiness that the Balkan-ji-Bari (Children's Garden) was started several years back. The way in which a child's early physical needs are met, determine to a large degree his feelings about himself and the world around him. If he is comfortable and satisfied, he will have a good start towards being happy and confident, and his world will be an excellent place. His physical, mental and emotional

(Continued in next page)

STUDYING LEAVES

Visit Positively

BAL SHIKSHAN NAGAR

To Know About The Education Of Children

A SIMPLE METHOD OF LEARNING TO COUNT.

(Contd. from Page 6)

growths are inter-related in these early years. Children whose needs are adequately met at each stage are able to progress happily from one stage to another. The parents, the guardians, the teachers and the Children's Workers should all co-operate to make the child's life fully satisfied and happy—that will make the child good —"good" in its real sense, "good" in all respects.

A child can have a full scope for freedom, satisfaction and happiness when he is at play. One of the most fascinating aspects of child play is the way in which he expresses what he is thinking and feeling in his play. In the use of simple play materials, children not only develop their body skills, but they work out emotions as well. The opportunity for free creative play is as necessary as food and sunshine. And it may be remembered that young children play most happily when they have little interference and a minimum of directions. The Balkan-ji-Bari works through play, and its Centres thus try to attain the aims and objects of the Organisation. It is proposed to give an idea about this way of working through play at a Children's Own Town and Garden Exhibition which the Balkan-ji-bari has been preparing to hold on an all-India basis and may be held by the end of this year or the beginning of the next year.

BAL SHIKSHAN NAGAR

In the meanwhile, Bombay will have the privilege of witnessing the Bal Shikshan Nagar, Child Education Town, an Exhibition demonstrating Montessori material and other educational aids and their scientific use in the education of children, which is being arranged by the Nutan Bal Sikshan Sangh and the Shichu Vihar Mandal, and is proposed to be held from the 16th to 30th October, at the Wilson College, Chowpatty. Exhibitions are no novelty for Bombay, but these ones certainly are going to be, for the simple reason that everything in them will be centred round the "CHILD." They have been designed for initiating the grown ups into the art of discovering the potentialities of child life. It will be realised through this particular Exhibition that it not necessarily the teather that educates the child, but it is the child that educates himself. The Exhibition, with all its various departments, forming a miniature educational town for children, will present in a systematic form the scientific processes of child education in all his environments, the home, the school, the playground and the Society.

Dr. Maria Montessori, the originator of the Montessori, method and one of the world's greatest educationists, is expected personally to bless the Child Education Town, and Shri B. G. Kher, Premier of Bombay, to perform its opening ceremony. Madame Montessori has also agreed to deliver a series of six lectures on the occasion. There will be, besides, well equipped Children's Activity Rooms with sensorial, practical, linguistic, science mathematics, arts and crafts departments, parents and teachers' corner, museum and art gallery, films and theatricals, refreshment room and "Anand Bazar," playground and library, refresher course for pre-primary teachers, etc., etc. The child being the central theme in this "town," there will be no "Don'ts" for children. They will not be prohibited from touching and handling the materials. There will be no restrictions on their selections. They will be free to enter, to touch and handle the material and to do things to educate themselves. The parents, guardians and teachers—the elders will see not only the varied types of educational material but will also have an opportunity to watch the children actually making use of all that material, turning the whole place into several centres of activities.

A HAPPIER WORLD!

Any child up to the age of ten years and from any locality will be admitted to these Children's Activity Rooms. Hindi, Marathi and Gujerati will be the three languages in which the teaching will be provided. There will be trained teachers to assist and guide children in handling the educational materials. An arrangement will also be made for the parents and teachers to handle and have first hand information about them. Full particulars about the Exhibition may be had from its Office at the Ellora Furnishers, Madhavani Buildings, Chowpatty.

We wish the Exhibition a grand success that it deserves, and we hope the public of Bombay will take full advantage of this splendid opportunity afforded to them about knowing something regarding the Child. For the other Children's Own Town and Garden Exhibition, which is proposed to be organised on a much larger scale, depicting the life and aspirations of the Child and the Adolescent, enquiries may be made from its Secretary, Shrimati Saralaben Navavati, "Saroj Nivas," Juhu Road, Vile Parle (West), Bombay 24.

KEEPING THE RHYTHM OF LIFE.

Well, it is high time now that the curtain, which went up at the beginning of this article, came down. The children have in this duration passed through many stages—I expect and hope, in happiness. And I believe and trust, they have retained their happiness as they have grown. Naturally, therefore, you find the children unselfish, unsophisticated, prepared to serve their brethren and willing to be useful to Society,—worthy citizens of our dear Motherland. And the world, surely, is happier for that.....

The curtain falls!

BALKAN-JI-BARI ACTIVITIES

Shri Rasik F. Shah General Secretary, Bombay Provincial Balkan-ji-Bari, Shri Ram B. Motwani, Ex-General Secretary, Sind Provincial Balkan-ji-Bari, and Shri Shewak Bhojraj, General Secretary, All-India Balkan-ji-Bari, visited the different Refugee Camps in Bombay—at Chembur Kurla, H.M.I.S. Akbar and Kalyan, and started Balkan-ji-Bari Centres at all these places. It was a pleasure to meet there many old workers and boys and girls of the Balkan-ji-Bari from Sind, and a number of new workers and children also joined the organisation. It is hoped that all these Units will complete their formalities and get themselves affiliated to the Provincial Balkan-ji-bari soon.

Every one is most welcome to join the Great Brotherhood of the Balkan-ji-Bari—Akhil Hind Balak Sangh which has "Education and Entertainment" as its motto, and which aims at making children as happy as possible and allowing them to develop by themselves. Its all-India President is Shri B. G. Kher, Premier of Bombay, and its Branches are spread throughout the country. Please send for its full particulars and enrolment forms, mentioning your full name and address and age, and enclosing one anna stamp for postage, from Dada—"Gulistan," Khar—Bombay 21, who will always be glad to hear from anybody.

THE ART OF DEVELOPING COLOUR SENSE

THE SCIENCE OF KNOWING DIFFERENT INSECTS.

Boys and girls can also send their contributions of stories, essays, games, tricks, smiles, photographs, drawings, etc., which Dada will be glad to publish in the "Children's Own Corner" if found suitable.

So long, and Cheerio!

All Good Wishes from
Your loving
Dada

"Gulistan"
Khar - Bombay 21

TOURING WATER TEACHES CO-ORDINATION OF MOVEMENTS.

Let Children Join

BALKAN-JI-BARI

To Remain Happy And To Retain Happiness

CUTTING VEGETABLES.

DR. SACHCHIDANANDA SINHA, a part of whose autobiography from the "Hindustan Review" we are presenting here, was born at a period when the old order was passing. He has been on terms of intimacy with men who have moved mountains of social prejudice and ridden the tide of political revolt in our country. As the Nestor of Indian journalism, he recalls days

WHEN ASQUITH DEFENDED TILAK

WHEN I was born (in November, 1871) the Earl of Mayo was the Viceroy of India. It was not long, however, before he was assassinated at Port Blair, in the Andamans. The Governor of Madras, as the senior of the two Governors at that time (namely, of Madras and Bombay), sailed for Calcutta to assume the reins of administration as Viceroy.

But a journey by boat between Madras and Calcutta used to take several days in the early seventies of the last century; and as some one had to step into the shoes of the deceased Viceroy immediately, Sir John Strachey, the senior Member of the Governor-General's Executive Council, was proclaimed the Governor-General and Viceroy of India, pending the arrival of Lord Napier, the then Governor of Madras. Even when Sir John Strachey retired, in 1880 (owing to the dispute about his serious underestimate, as Finance Member, of the cost of the war in Afghanistan) I had just heard his name, mentioned in the course of conversation between my father and his friends; but knew nothing about him or his work as an administrator. On his retirement, however, he was a member of the Council of India from 1885 to 1895; and I was frequently brought into contact with him in the Northbrook Indian Club, in London, during the years I was a law student in the early nineties of the last century. He introduced me to his elder brother, Sir Richard Strachey Both the brothers were truly remarkable men, so far as experience of Indian administration was concerned Sir Richard was born in 1817 and died at the age of 92, in 1908, while his younger brother, Sir John, who was born six years later, in 1823, predeceased him by one year.

Sir John Strachey had mainly served in the then North-Western Provinces, of which he was Lieutenant-Governor from 1874 to 1876. His elder brother, Sir Richard, who had joined the Bombay Engineers in 1836, maintained his connection with India till the end of the nineteenth century. Both the brothers jointly produced a book, called the 'Finances and Public Works of India', which though issued so far back as 1882, is nevertheless highly informative even now, in regard to the administration of the country in these important departments in the earlier years of administration of the country under the Crown. By far more valuable and important than that earlier work by the brothers Strachey was the course of lectures delivered in 1884 by Sir John, before the University of Cambridge, which was published, in 1888, under the title of "India"; and a second revised edition of which appeared in 1894. In 1905 he made final revision of the book, and a fourth edition was edited, after the author's death, by Sir Thomaas Holderness, in 1911.

The Strachey brothers, as I knew them during my student days in London, were typical of the old school of "Indians" (as they were called), graphically depicted by Thackerey in 'Vanity Fair', and some other works dealing with Anglo-Indian life As an expression of their views and sentiments towards India and Indians Sir John's book is frankly hostile to our aspirations for economic and political freedom. But in spite of the long period that has lapsed since its first appearance, even in its revised form, the fact remains that the statement of the London 'Times', which appeared on the day after the death of Sir John Strachey, that the book was still "the most concise and informed of detailed expositions of the principles and methods of British rule in India" is quite correct. The reason is not far to seek, for, as Sir John himself put it in the preface to his book, "there is hardly a great office of the State which one or other of us has not held, and hardly a department of the administration with which one or other of us has not been intimately connected." That is perfectly true, and it is, therefore, that I have never failed to recommend strongly to students of Indian Administration—and I do so still—a careful study of Sir John Strachey's book, which appeared in its last edition under the title of India: 'Adinistration and Progress.' His views are his own, but the vast array of sound and useful information in the book is there for the advantage of all students of the subject.

II

The connection of the Strachey family with India, which had begun in the 18th century with Sir Henry Strachey, who was the first Baronet, and was Private Secretary to Clive, in 1764, was maintained till the 20th century by Sir Arthur Strachey, a son of Sir John Strachey. The latter was called to the English Bar in 1883. Soon after he started practice in the Allahabad High Court, where he rose to be the Government Advocate, and in 1895, was elevated to the Bench of the High Court at Bombay. He remained there for four years, and returned to Allahabad as the Chief of the High Court in 1899. I used to know him well, since I had been practising in the Allahabad High Court since 1896. He was a man of amiable disposition, and was liked by every one who was brought into contact with him. He died prematurely at Simla. in 1901, since which time the direct connection of the Strachey family with this country ceased to exist. His tem of office, as a Judge of the Bombay High Court, is still recalled in legal and political circles in this country for his having tried, in 1897, the late Shri Bal Gangadhar Tilak, on a charge of sedition His charge to the jury roused considerable controversy, because of his having said in the course of it that "disaffection was absence of affection." The matter went in appeal before the Privy Council, which was presided over by no other than Lord Halsbury, the then Lord Chancellor; while Shri Tilak's leading Counsel was the future Prime Minister of Britian, Mr. Henry Herbert Asquith. In the end the Privy Council held that, taking the charge as a whole, there was nothing which could reasonably be urged against it. The appearance of Lord Halsbury as a Judge of the Privy Council, while he was also a member of the British Cabinet, which is believed to have approved Shri Tilak's prosecution, roused great acerbity of feeling in this country, at that time.

Northbrook Club

III

In due course Lord Mayo's successor was found in Lord Northbrook, who assumed office in May 1872, and retired in April 1876, before putting in his full term of five years. Of course I have no re-collection of the incidents briefly mentioned above which I have jotted down for the sake of the continuity of the narrative, but by the time Lord Lytton succeeded Lord Northbrook in 1876, and continued in office till June 1880, I was precocious enough to learn and understand many things which my father used to read out to me from the newspapers in Hindi and Urdu, which he used to get regularly. But though I do not remember the incidents of Lord Northbrook's administration it fell to my lot to know the ex-Viceroy rather well during the years that I spent in London, as a law student, from 1890-93 Lord Northbroow was deeply interested, according to his lights, in the welfare of India; and his great hobby was to bring together Indians and Anglo-Indians, who might be staying in London. With this object in view, he started, soon after his return to London, a very fine Club, known after him as the Northbrook Indian Club. It was situated in Whitehall Gardens, close to the India Office, and the other public offices of the British Government.

The Club, though small, and non-residential, had almost all the appointments and conveniences of a high-class institution of its class and kind. It had a very good collection of books, in general and on India, in particular. Interested as I was in acquiring general knowledge by study of books, I welcomed the opportunity which Lord Northbrook gave me, soon after my arrival in London, to take up the librarianship of the Club. I continued as Honorary Librarian of that Club until my return to India in 1893. The Club afforded a pleasant meeting ground for retired Anglo-Indian officials and also for those in service in India but on leave in London. It also enabled the Indians (mainly students) to meet their fellow countrymen from various parts of India. For these reasons, and also for its hot but excellent Madras curries, the Club was very popular and had a large number of members on its rolls. Lord Northbrook, who was President of the Club, took considerable interest in its fortunes, and made it a point to attend regularly the meetings of its Executive Committee, of which I was an ex-officio member as the Honorary Librarian. I thus used to meet Lord Northbrook pretty frequently, and I came to concieve high regard and esteem for that ex-Viceroy. The Northbrook Indian Club flourished while its founder was alive, but after his death it languished and ceased to exist as a separate institution it having been merged in the Northbrook Indian Society, which may still be existence for ought I know.

London "Times" SCoop

Before concluding my references to Lord Northbrook, I may record an incident which is justly regarded as a memorable scoop in journalism. After Lord Mayo's tragic death in the Andamans, Lord Northbrook was offered the Vilceroyalty; but the matter was kept, for obvious reasons, a profound secret. Lord Northbrook did not feel justified, however, in accepting the Prime Minister's offer until he had made sure that his health would stand the strain of that high and exalted office, in the tropical climate of /India. Accordingly, he paid a visit to his family doctor, who was the most famous physician at that time in London. The same evening Lord Northbrook was dining at a place where the Editor of the 'Times' was also a guest. In the course of conversation Lord Northbrook mentioned to him that he was rather concerned about his health, and had consulted that very day his famiy physician who had assured him, after careful examination, that there was nothing particularly wrong with his health. Early next morning the whole of Britain was agreeably surprised to find published in the 'Times' that Lord Northbrook had been offered and had also accepted the office of the Viceroyalty of India. This news could not be contradicted either by Government or by Lord Northbrook, as it happened to be true, for after receiving his physician's assurance about his health, Lord Northbrook had sent in, on the previous evening before he went to dine with his host his acceptance of the Prime Minister's offer.

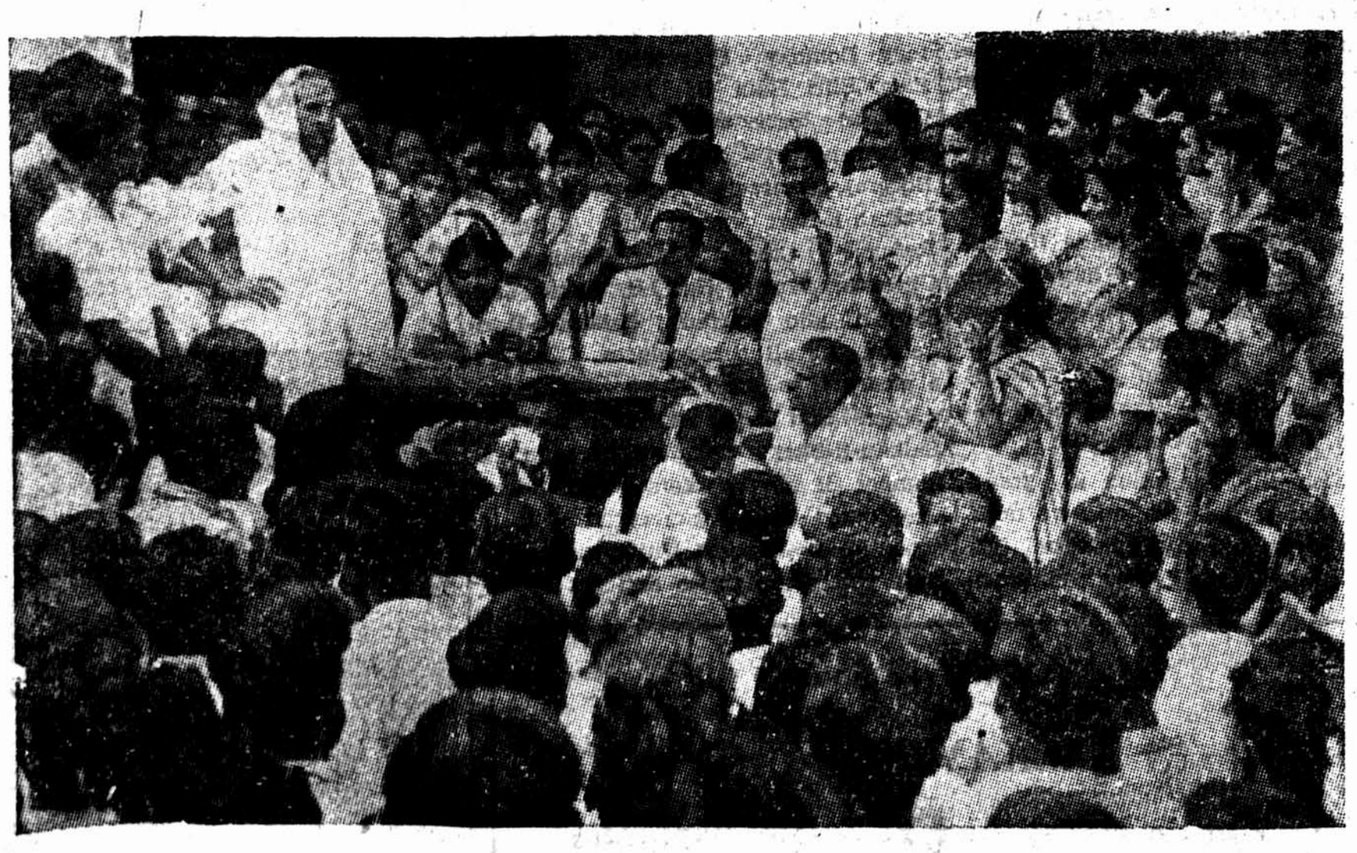
IV

Lord Northbrook's successor was Lytton, the First Earl, of whom I have recollections which are not quite hazy. The first important incident of his administration which I may recall here is the memorable Darbar, held by him at Delhi on the 1st of January, 1877, at which Queen Victoria was proclaimed Empress of India. I have special reasons to remember it, as my father was one of the invitees to the Darbar at which he was awarded a Sanad in appreciation of his services to the cause of social reform, in the matter of the abolition of the system of exorbitant dowries in marriages. I distinctly remember that I was most anxious to accompany my father to Delhi and tried to create great trouble by my obstrepercusness, from day to day for weeks preceding the Darbar. The nearer the date of my father's departure for Delhi approached the more obstinacy and refractoriness I displayed, but it was all of no avail, as my father was advised by doctors that in the last week of December and the first week of January Delhi was likely to be so intensely cold that it might seriously affect my health. And so, although I cried myself hoarse on the date my father left for Delhi and refused to take any food—in the language of to-day I was an incipient 'satyagrahi'—I was left at home with the consolation of receiving on my father's return from there, sweets and toys galore. The only privilege that the Sanad, which my father received, carried with it was that he was to be exempt for life from certain provisions of the Arms Act. It bears the signature of Sir Richard Temple, the then Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, Bihar and Orissa.

A Disastrous Failure

Two other things which I recall distinctly were the Second Afghan War, in which Lord Lytton and his Finance Member, Sir John Strachey, had taken a very prominent part, and the enactment of what is still popularly called the Vernacular Press Act. The Afghan War, of 1878-79 created great indignation in politically-minded circles in the country at that time, and there continued to be great dissatisfaction in the public mind until the war was brought to a close during the regime of Lord Lytton's successor, Lord Ripon. But much more than the Afghan War, what evoked considerable feeling of

(Continued On Page 25)



Acharya Kripalani addressing a women's meeting in Delhi during Gandhi Jayanti celebrations. Mrs. Kripalani presided over the meeting.

"RUSSIAN BLOCKADE, A THREAT TO PEACE"

Marshall Regrets Soviet Attitude

LONDON, Oct. 9 (Reuter): Secretary of State George Marshall was due in Washington from Paris this afternoon to make his personal report to President Truman on the international situation.

Press officer Michael McDermott told Washington reporters last night he did not know how long Mr. Marshall would remain there.

Previously he had said the Secretary would be in Washington only over the week-end, then would return to the United Nations in Paris.

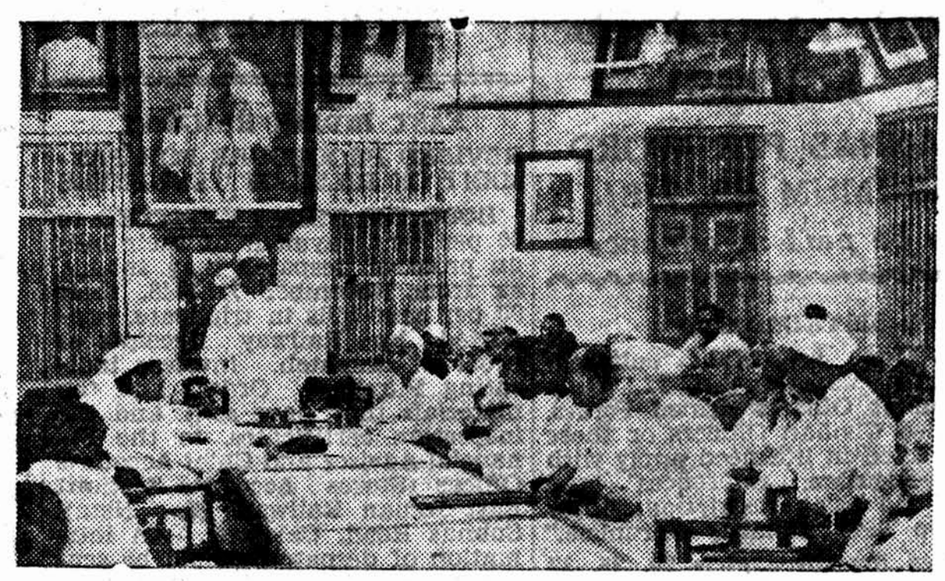
In a speech to West European non-Communist Trade Union Leaders in Paris last night, Mr. Marshall said of the Russian blockade of Berlin: "If there ever was, in time of peace, a threat to peace it is that blockade."

He added that though the action of the United States, Britain and France in referring the Berlin question to the Security Council had been criticised no one had come forward with an alternative.

Mr. Marshall, who was addressing West European non-Communist Trade Union leaders, said there had been a 'long series of provocative acts since last March.

"Almost any one of these acts—thirty years ago—could have been the basis for a serious breach" he said.

Mr. Marshall said the Western Powers had made "every conceivable effort" to settle the Berlin question through peaceful negotiations. They were "completely thwarted" in their efforts which extended over a little less than hundred days.



Mr. S. K. Patil speaking at a special meeting of the B P. Congress Committee convened to mourn the death of Mr. K. F. Nariman, a former President of the Committee.

Russians Drop Live Bombs In Air Practice

BERLIN, Oct. 8, (Reuter): British airlift pilots reported tonight they saw live bombs dropped by Russian planes near Oranienburg, few miles north of Berlin, during today's full-scale Russian air manoeuvres.

They also reported some ack ack firing, air to air firing and parachute jumping.

So'ution Of Berl'n Dispute

PARIS, Oct. 9. (Reuter): The six "neutral" members of the Security Council were meeting in private session again today to try to decide the next step in the Berlin dispute now before the United Nations.

It was considered possible that the meeting of the Council planned for Monday, would be postponed.

Diplomats were believed here today to be working against time in an eleventh hour attempt to resolve the East-West differences and possibly relieve the Security Council of its delicate task.

If the talks succeed, it was understood some way might be found to bring the Berlin issue back to ordinary diplomatic negotiations.

The President of the Security Council. Dr. Juan Atilio Bramuglia, Argentine, last night saw M. Dmitri Manuilsky, leader of the Ukranian delegation, and will report on his talks to the other four members of the unofficial "Committee" of six—Cuba, Norway, Egypt, and Canada. Dr. Bramuglia was also understood to have put two main points to M. Andrei Vyshinsky, chief of the Soviet Delegation when they had an hour's talks on Berlin yesterday

First. In view of the Soviet delegations "boycott" of the Security Council, would Russia be prepared to accept and honour a directive from the Council on the Berlin issue?

Second. In what terms would the Soviet delegation envisage a "formula" for lifting the blockade?

M. Vyshinsky was understood to have replied that he would refer the questions to Moscow and give an answer later.

The fact that M. Vyshinsky consented to discuss the matter with the Security Council President at all was regarded in diplomatic quarters here as encouraging.

Efforts To Foster Indo-Pakistan Unity

LONDON, Oct. 8, (Reuter): Jabal Haque, a founder of the Subhas Society of London and a member of the executive of the Indo-Pakistan Unity Front, left here last night for India by air to campaign for Indo-Pakistan cultural unity.

He is going to Karachi and will visit New Delhi, Calcutta and Dacca.

Mr Haque, who was accompanied by his daughter, had postponed his departure in order to meet the Indian Prime Minister. Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru.

GIVE NO CREDENCE TO RUMOURS

KOLHAPUR, Oct. 8 (API).—The Government of Kolhapur in a press note issued today has advised the public not to give credence to "false and mischievous rumours" and warned them that Government will not hesitate to take drastic action against persons found spreading such rumours.

SPIDERS GIVE THEM THE JITTERS

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 8 (Reuter).—Air force search planes, a helicopter, coastguard aircraft and cutters rushed into action after a resident of Stinson beach north of San Francisco had reported seeing "men parachuting into the surf."

Civilian and service authorities formed ground parties ready to attack the foe after Mrs. Willa E. Huff phoned the local Sheriff who called up Hamilton field air base.

Arrived on the spot, expectant search parties found no enemy paratroops—only "parachute spiders" off on a migration.

Entomologists explained that in the autumn thousands of these tiny spiders spread abroad by climbing a weed stalk and spinning sipderweb scarf.

When the scarf is big enough the wind carries it away with the little spider hanging on.

Some scarfs at times reach as much as four feet long.

"TOO MUCH TALK, SO LITTLE WORK"

LONDON, Oct. 8 (Reuter).—Hector McNeil, Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, said of the United Nations Assembly when he arrived at Northolt airport tonight from Paris: "It was more or less what I expected: As usual there was too much talk and so little work."

Mr. McNeil is home for talks with Foreign Minister Ernest Bevin "Routine Parliamentary Business." He returns to Paris early next week.

BALDEV SINGH ADDRESSES SANAWAR MILITARY SCHOOL

SANAWAR (Simla Hills), Oct. 8 (API).—The Defence Minister, Sardar Baldev Singh, addressing the students and staff of the Sanawar Lawrence Royal Military School on the annual speech day on October 7, said that in free India, educational institutions like the Sanawar school, which taught the virtues of discipline, had an important place.

The Sanawar school, he added, had proud associations with the armed forces whose achievements had won praise from all sections of the country. Whatever administrative changes were made as regards the future of the school, the Government of India would always evince a keen interest in maintaining its standard. They wanted the best educationists to train up the younger generation and if necessary they would get them from any part of the world

On arrival, the Defence Minister was received by Principal E. G. Carter, Brigadier S. B. Roy, Ambala Sub-area Commander, and Col. P. C. Gupta, Deputy Director of Military Training, Ministry of Defence

R. A. F. Plane Crashes In Jungle

SINGAPORE. Oct 8, (Reuter): A Royal Air Force spitfire diving to attack a Communist guerilla camp in Pahang State today crashed in the thick jungle near the target

Search parties went to the scene which was about 15 miles from the nearest road.

At Bentong in Pahang Province today, Chinese terrorists entered a Chinese school and shot dead the Chinese Headmaster in front of the schoolchildren.

BERMUDA SWEPT BY TERRIBLE HURRICANE

HAMILTON, BERMUDA, Oct. 8 (Reuter).—Officials were hard at work today surveying damage caused by the most destructive hurricane for twenty years.

Accountless roofs were stripped while a hundred mile-an-hour hurricane raged for several hours last night. Before roaring out to sea it severely damaged crops still suffering from the effects of a hurricane on September 14. The 9,100-ton British cruiser 'Sheffield.' The sloop 'Sparrow' and the fleet auxiliary "Gold Ranger" steamed hurriedly out to sea only a few hours before the hurricane swept the islands.

They reported they had safely ridden out the storm and were making for the dockyard this morning.

BHATNAGAR LEAVES FOR LONDON

BOMBAY, Oct. 9, (API): Sir Shanti Swarup Bhatnagar, Secretary of Scientific Research Committee, Government of India left Bombay for London by an Air India International plane about 12-30 a.m. to-day.

During his six weeks tour of the United Kingdom and the continent, Sir Shanti Swarup will visit various scientific research Laboratories before returning to India in the middle of November.

REFRAIN FROM COW SLAUGHTER ON 'ID' DAY

POONA, Oct. 8 (API).—Mr. Abid Ali Jafferbhoy, well-known Labour leader and a member of the Bombay Legislative Council, in a statement today says: "It was unanimously decided at a representative meeting of Muslims held in Bombay recently to appeal to the Muslims in the province to refrain from 'Qurbani' of any animal on the occasion of the approaching "Bakr-Id." It was also decided that such Muslims who may consider it incumbent on them to offer "Qurbani" may sacrifice a goat or sheep and should not slaughter a cow, bullock or buffalo. Muslims were also requested to rigidly follow the orders of the authorities which have been promulgated in connection with the "Id" celebrations.

"Unfortuntely, these decisions did not eceive deserving publicity. I appeal to the Muslims to take into consideration the present situation in the country.

Particularly the scarcity of live stock. and enthusiastically honour the above decision."

CONSTITUTION MAKING BODY FOR BARODA

BARODA, Oct. 8. (API): The Government of Baroda have appointed a Committee to frame rules of procedure for the setting up of a constitution making body for the State under the new reforms.

Mr. Chotabhai Sutaria, Minister for Law will be the Chairman of the Committee. The Committee will submit its recommendations regarding the numerical strength of the Constituent Assembly and the delimitation of the Constituencies and will also frame rules and regulations regarding election of candidates to the Assembly and other incidental matters relating to the setting up of the Assembly

The Committee has already commenced its wor.

Battle Of Coke Ovens In France

Strikers And Troops Clash

PARIS, Oct. 8 (Reuter).—French strikers claimed tonight to have beaten off troops and security squads in a "battle of the coke ovens" at Micheville steel works at Longwy, Nancy, in the northern coalfield. Twelve men were reported wounded.

The French Press Agency said Security forces numbering 500 sent to fuel the vital ovens, threw tear gas bombs.

This was the first outbreak of violence in the five-day old strike of miners and other traders which now involves half a million workers.

Piccard Postpones Project

On Board the Motorship Scaldis off Dakar (from a Belgian News Agency Correspondent through Reuter) Oct. 9.—Professor Auguste Piccard has had to postpone his projected two and a half mile descent to the ocean off the Cape Verde Islands due in the next few days until his companion Professor Max Cosyns recovers from the illness which overtook him three days ago.

A Strange Delusion

A young man who is alleged to have attempted to commit suicide under the strange delusion that he was turning into a woman, was arrested on Friday by the Pydhowni police.

In putting him before Mr. Nasrulla, Presidency Magistrate Mazgaon, it was stated that the man was not quite sane. He is stated to have gone for his bath and when in the bathroom he developed an apprehension that he was changing sex. Overcome by despair he is further stated to have taken out a double edged shaving blade and gashed himself in his throat and abdomen, hoping to end what he imagined to be an unbearable life.

He only sustained minor injuries and was taken to hospital. But the police were hot on his heels and arrested him for attempted suicide. Today he was enlarged on bail on Rs. 500.

2 GREAT BOOKS

● MARRIAGE TECHNIQUE (ILLUSTRATED) BY C. H. RAI, Rs. 1-8 (Sh. 3/-) SEVENTH PRINT

● WEDDING NIGHT (ILL.) Rs. 12. (Sh. 1-8) SOLD EVERY WHERE IN INDIA & CEYLON.

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Match for beautiful, cultured, graduate Maratha girl, 22. Only permanent Officers Armed Forces, Gazetted Civilian Officers or those well settled in life need apply with full particulars, references and photo. No caste restriction. Apply Box No. 9617 "Bombay Chronicle."

Matches for three girls 20, 25, 37 years, well educated and pretty. Correspond with Lady Manager, Marriage Gazette, Barna Street, Saddar Bazar, Delhi. (1028)

Madrasi girl, 23, educated invites marriage proposals C/o Post Box 4014, Bombay 7. (9628)

SITUATIONS VACANT

Wanted Technician for Tyre Factory (for Tonga, Rickshaw and Tricycles). Also Manager to run. Apply Box No . 9629, "Bombay Chronicle."

MEDICAL ADLETS

Amrita can cure violent madness if properly used. The very first dose will produce remarkable effect. Sample free. Consult: Ram Tel Pharmacy, Delhi. (1800)

Professional Homoeopathic, Biochemic. Ayurvedic Unani Degrees by post. Prospectus free. (Supervisors wanted) Registrar. Vocational University Amritsar 7 (9451)

BUSINESS OFFERS

The Senior Partner of Messrs. Charles Eley, Sons & Company, P.O. Box No. 9032 Calcutta, will be in the United States of America from the 5th October 1948, in connection with purchasing Capital Goods, chemicals etc Bonafide Parties may contact him through Company's Head Office or direct to Eley C/o Bowco San Francisco. (1679)

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For Hobbies, Educational, Business, Professional and Social Relations. Particulars against 2 As. Stamps. The Universal League of Introduction. 5, Hamam Street, Fort, Bombay. (9634)

SOAP MAKING

Taught by post or practically. Decent income with small capital. Success guaranteed. Details free. B. Dutta B.A.F.R.E.S., (London.) Soap Tr. House. 3. Mangoe Lane, Calcutta (9564)

BOOKS & MAGAZINES

Headmasters may read Bankim's famous Devi Chaudhurani (Eng.) and personally judge if it suits their pupils as well. The original has long been a text book of the Calcutta University. Price Rs. 4/8/- published by Elm Press, 63. Beadon Street. Calcutta. 6. (9585)

MACHINERY WANTED

Wanted a turbo generator set 1000 KW 500 volts A.C. or any higher voltage new or secondhand in good condition quote lowest price and full particulars. Reply to Box No. 9598 "Bombay Chronicle".

MISCELLANEOUS FOR SALE

For sale: "Viking" Brand, Toilet Paper, extra large roll, at Rs. -/6/- per unit. Apply Exclusive Agents Messrs Charles Eley, Sons & Company, 14. Stephen Court, Park Street, Calcutta 1539

For sale: Huge quantities of first class Bar Soap at Rs. 60/- per case, containing 60 Bars of 1½ lbs. each Apply P.O Box 9032, Calcutta 1539

We offer immediate deliveries from Denmark Guaranteed Sweetened Condensed Milk, 8 p.c. Butter fat, Zeneith Brand, packed in 48-14 oz. tins per case, at Rs. 50/- per case, free at Docks Gate. Apply P.O. Box No. 9032 Calcutta. (1539)

We offer immediate deliveries from Holland Guaranteed Spray Processed Skimmed Milk Powder, at Rs. 1/2/9 per lb., free at Docks Gate, Calcutta-Bombay. Apply P.O. Box No. 9032, Calcutta. 1539A.

We offer delivery from Switzerland of Guaranteed "Confecta" Brand. Spray Processed Whole Milk. 28 p.c. fat contents, packed in 35.2 oz. tins, at Rs. 2/2/9, free at Docks Gate, Calcutta-Bombay. Apply P.O. Box No. 9081, Calcutta. (1539)

PUBLIC NOTICES

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY

REVISED PROCEDURE FOR PAYMENT OF BILLS OF TENDERERS

BUSINESS FIRMS ENTITLED to 90 per cent payment of their bills on proof of despatch may submit, as from November 1, 1948, their 90 per cent bills in triplicate, supported by Railway Receipts as proof of despatch. invoices indicating Purchase Orders and the materials they have sent. and the inspection certificates, to the Financial Adviser and Chief Accounts Officer (Stores Accounts Section) East Indian Railway, 17, Netaji Subhas Road, Calcutta. An intimation of despatch should be sent simultaneously to the Consignees by the firms with particulars of despatch to enable them to take delivery of the materials from the stations.

Local Calcutta Firms may send the bills through their Peon Books and other Firms through registered post with acknowledgement due.

The 10 per cent bills should continue to be submitted through the consignees and the Divisional Superintendents as at present.

GENERAL MANAGER.
(1799)

LABOUR M. P.'S STUDY TOUR IN PAKISTAN

Britain Is Prepared To Help Dominion, He Says

KARACHI, Oct. 8, (API): Mr. Morgan Phillips, Price, Labour M.P. and special correspondent of the "Manchester Guardian," who is on a study tour of Pakistan, saw the Pakistan Premier, and Minister for the Interior yesterday and will interview the Governor-General of Pakistan and the Minister tomorrow.

Mr. Price is visiting Hyderabad (Sind) tomorrow to see the refugee centres there and will proceed to Lahore on Sunday. He will also go the Azad Kashmir territory and N.W.F. Province.

Mr. Price was entertained to dinner tonight at beach Ludury Hotel by Mr. S. A. Jawad Principal Information Officer, Government of Pakistan.

"It is wong to think that Great Britain does not desire to help Pakistan in its efforts at industrialisation. We are anxious to help any of the new dominions with industrial goods and machinery in return for its raw materials," declared Mr. Morgan Phillips Price, while addressing a meeting of the Pakistan Institute of International Affairs here this evening.

Mr. Price said: "But we have a system to priorities in Great Britain, and our number one priority is the dollar area."

He however maintained that the dominions of the British Commonwealth dere practically considered equal to the dollar area by the British Government in respect of export of industrial goods and machinery.

Mr. Price has been deputed by the liberal newspaper, the Manchester Guardian," to tour the Indo-Pakistan tan subcontinent and Afghanistan for the purpose of writing special articles for the paper.

The topic of his lecture was "the problems of European reconstruction."

CHECKMATE AGAINST RUSSIA

Mr. Price said that though the Marshall aid programme was the only immediate way of rehabilitating the much-damaged economy of the Western European contries, the 16 countries of the Marshall aid programme should try to be independent of it as early as possible, because only then they could checkmate the present Russian foreign policy which was out to exploit the unsettled conditions prevailing in the adversely affected countries of Europe.

U. P. Sugarcane Crop Fairly Satisfactory

LUCKNOW, Oct. 9.

Reports on the sugarcane crop in the United Provinces received after the issue of the first forecast indicated that heavy rainfall in the months of July and August was generally beneficial to the crop, except in low lying areas where it suffered on account of water logging and flooding of the fields. In the roh fhand nd manu circle, the crop grew pale as a result of heavy and continuous rains in some localities, which hampered the usual "earthing" operations. Reports of some damage from Pyrl in the Sarda circle, from red rat in the Basti District and from grass hoppers at a few places in the Azamgarh District have also been received.

The conditions of the crop and the prospects of outturn are reported to be fairly satisfactory.

From the Studios

BOMBAY TALKIES

"Ziddi" Almost Ready For Release

Following their latest jubilee hit "Majboor" Bombay Talkies' next attraction "Ziddi" is getting ready for an early release. The picture would have on he screen by now but for the disastrous fire which destroyed the company's best studio on September 17 and thus delayed the/production. Now "Ziddi" is heading towards completion at the other studio. which has been newly built.

Those who have seen the rushes of "Ziddi" predict that this picture is out for another triumph for the Bombay Talkies, The cast includes Kamini, Kaushal, Dev Anand, Veera, Indu, Kuldip, Pran, Pratima Devi, together

Kamini Kaushal in "Ziddi".

with inimitable Nawab who, it is gathered, was never so cast in a befitting role as in "Ziddi".

Skilled direction by Shahid Lateef who has adapted to the screen the original novel written by Ismat Chugial musical score by Khemchand Prakash and lyrics and dances by Prem Dhavan are amnog the highlights of this picture.

"MAHAL"

An unusual story forms the basis of "Mahal" a new Bombay Talkies production in the making The story has been written by the gifted author Kamal Amrohi, who also has directed the picture. Ashok Kumar, the idol of movie-fans is starred again in a Bombay Talkies' picture since "Kismet" Madhubala, Vijaylaxmi and Kanu Roy are also included in the cast. The picture is expected to be released after "Ziddi".

"SAWAN AYA RE"

Producer-Director Kishore Sahu has made rapid progress with his "Sawan Aya Re" which he is in the making under the banner of Hindustan Chitra. He has now gone to Nainital for the outdoor shooting, accompanied by his team cameraman Chandu and artists Ramola and David. Sahu has planned tc have the nature's beauty spots of his hill-station for the background of his picture.

He is expected back after a week to resume the shooting with all speed from the M. & T. Studios.

OUT OF THE MOUTHS OF BABES

Rod Cameron told on the set of "The Plunderers" at Republic Productions (Calif.) He had recently taken his small nephew to the movies—a film in which one of the characters perished on the desert. "Rod", the youngster queried in a loud whisper, "what's the matter with the man?" "Be quiet Junior" shushed Cameron "he just died". "What made him die, Rod?" "Thirst. And be quiet." "But why didn't the cameraman give him a drink, Rod?" Thus far, Cameron admits ruefully, he hasn't been able to think of a proper answer.

"ANJUMAN" AND "DAROGAJI"

Two New Akhtar Hussein Pictures

Nargis Art Concern's second offering "ANJUMAN" a semi-costume social, due to be released ver shortly. Its story written by Bai Jadan Bai, a veteran of the film world who is also responsible for the dialogues, the picture has been produced and directed by Akhtar Hussain, who gave us the hindi version of "Romeo and Juliet" It is based on a story of two families of the same kith and kin on one of which fortune had smiled but the other had been spurned by it putting these two homes of the same blood poles apart.

Nargis and Jairaj play the stellar roles and Anwar, Neelam Rashid Ahmed Khan, Raj Rani and Durga Khote lend fine support.

Akhtar Hussain is to busy also at the M. & T. Studios, giving finishing touches to his third picture "DAROGAJI" a village social which promises entertainment with drama in equal proportion, music dances and dialogues being its highlights.

NEW TARZAN MEETS HIS ORIGINAL

Lex Barker the new Tarzan recently met Elmo Lincoln, who was the first of all Tarzans, thirty year ago.

Sol Lesser had just started "TARZAN'S MAGIC FOUNTAIN" in which Barker will make his first appearance as the jungle hero, when he had an opportunity to offer a small part to Lincoln.

Thus the two men met on the set and were soon comparing notes on the original and the latest Tarzan pictures. "In my day," declared Elmo "we really went in fighting. We hadn't learned to roll with the punches. Just look at me—all busted up because we went out for realism and didn't know how to get it without getting half killed"

Well, the handsome Lex wan't have to get himself killed for the sake of his art, but he certainly won't use a double for any of the dangerous stunts he has to pull off.

He asked Elmo if he had any advice to give. "Sure" replied Lincoln. "Don't drink or smoke (Lex doesn't), and keep out of the night spots."

MAYA ART PICTURES

May Art Pictures social, "Hum Bhi Insan Hain" featuring Ramola and Dev Anand in the star roles and produced by Ganshamdas, is scheduled to be released in Bombay shortly.

Directed by Phani Majumdar "Hum Bhi Insan Hain" brings to the screen the life and longings of the denizens of the slums, who are forced to live the life of veritable animals conveniently overlooked by the upper classes who derive their wealth and power by keeping these underdogs down.

In the meanwhile, Maya Art Pictures are going ahead with their third picture entitled "UNKI ADA" starring Ramola, Dev Anand, Gope and the charming newcomer Shazda, who is said to be gifted with a golden voice and is also an accomplished dancer. The direction of this picture has been entrusted to Ravindra Dave of Pancholi Art Studios

"JANMAPATRI"

Proudcer-Director K. P. Shahani is working hard on his new picture "JANMAPATRI" a socio-musical comedy. To give play-back in it he has taken the best numbers from Mr. Hamida and Khan Mastana. A. Shah who is playing the role of Laloo Kaka, is riding a donkey for the first time in his life. A specially trained donkey was sent for from the zoo to enact the scene on the sets to give the scenic effect of "JANMAPATRI."

To this picture with the rural background, the music has been contributed by Gulshan Sufi and the dialogues by the veteran writer of the Punjab Mr. Aziz Kashmiri.

AN AROON PICTURE

Aroon Pictures' musical "SHERA" which passed the censors the other day, is due to be released very shortly. Produced by Aroon himself and directed by D. B. Joshi and R. D. Bali, the picture features the golden-voiced Nirmala and Aroon in the stellar roles. In uspporting cast are S. Nazir, Maya Devi, Leela Misra and Sheik. The story is written by Pandit Grish, with lyrics by Surjit Sethi set to the tunes of S. Mahendar.

CITY & SUBURBS

To-day

Hindu: Ashwin Shud 8, 2004
Muslim: Zilhej 6, 1367
Parsi: Ardibehesht 8, 1318
Sunrise: 6-31 a.m. Sunset 18-20 p.m.
Hightide: 05-44, 17-00
Lowtide: 13-00, 23-34

Today's Engagements

POSTAL CONFERENCE: Session at 4 p.m. to-day at Podar College, Matunga.

GIRGAUM DISTRICT CONGRESS COMMITTEE: Public meeting will be held as part of Gandhi Jayanti programme to-day at 9-30 p.m. at Grant Road Cross Lane near Grant Road Station. Sjt. Nathalal D. Parikh will preside.

ARYA KREEDA MANDAL, THANA. The prize distribution ceremony of swimming tests and competitions will be held at 5 p.m. to-day at Arya Kreeda Mandal Swimming Pool, Thana under the Presidentship of Professor Oka. Vice Principal Ram Narayan Ruia College.

NATIONAL LIBRARY BANDRA: The extra-ordinary general meeting and the social gathering of the National Library, Bandra will be held at 9-30 a.m. and 4-30 p.m. to-day in the Municipal Town Hall, Bandra.

ALL-INDIA MANUFACTURERS' ORGANIZATION: Third quarterly meeting of the Central Committee today at 10-30 a.m. at their Offices. Sir M. Visvesvaraya will preside.

SIDDHARTH COLLEGE, BOMBAY: Handing over of the amounts collected for the Principal Gajendragadkar Fund to the Hon. Dr. B. R. Ambedkar, Chairman, Board of Trustees of the People's Education Society, Bombay, at 6 p.m. to-day at the Siddharth College and unveiling the portrait of the late Principal Gajendragadkar.

ARYA SAMAJ FORT: Lecture by Prof. Rammurti on "Soul Problem" at 9 a.m. to-day (Sunday) at the Arya Samaj Mandir. Bora Bazar, Fort.

UTTARABHARATIYA SHRRAMJIVI SANGH: Meeting of the employees of Moolji Jetha Market who are the members of Uttarabharatiya Shrramjivi Sangh will be held at Marwadi Chambers at 4 p.m. to-day when Shri H. N. Trivedi and S. H. Brughushastri will address the audience. Dr. Kailas will preside.

UNITED LODGE OF THEOSOPHISTS: Public Lecture followed by questions and answers on 'Sleep and Dreams' at 6-15 p.m. to-day at The United Lodge of Theosophists; Jehangir Wadia Budg. Flora Fountain.

BOMBAY ANDHRA MAHASABHA: Reception to Prof. Mammidipudi Venkatarangayya, Andhra Mahasabha Premises, Kuver Kunj, Dr. Ganti Road. Parsi Colony, Dadar, at 6 p.m. to-day.

GIRGAON DISTRICT HINDU SABHA: On behalf of the Girgaum District Hindu Sabha and the Bombay Provincial Anti-Pakistan Front a public meeting will be held at Madhav Baug, C.P. Tank, to-day at 6-30 p.m. to consider the Hyderabad situation. His Holiness Goswami Shree 1008 Shree Krishna Jivanji Maharaj of Bada Mandir, Bhuleshwar, will preside.

BALKAN-JI-BARI: Whole day outing of boys, girls and workers of all Bombay Balkan-ji-Bari Units to-day at "Suresh Kutir," Mandapeshwar Road, Borivli, in celebration of the annual Children's Day—Birthday Anniversaries of Balkan-ji-Bari, Mahatma Gandhi and Dr. Annie Besant.

BOMBAY SARVAJANIN DURGOTSHOB COMMITTEE: At "Bhagini Samaj", Hindu Colony, Dadar to-day Mahastami Puja from 8 a.m. Pushpanjali and Prasad Distribution from 11 a.m. Sandhi Puja from 6-35 p.m. to 7-23 p.m. Arati from 7-30 p.m. and Bengali Drama from 8-30 p.m.

BOMBAY CITY ADULT EDUCATION COMMITTEE: Opening ceremoney of the Bombay City Adult Education Committee's Sub-Office at Delisle Road B.D.D. Chawl No. 8 Room No. 1 will be performed by Sjt. Champaklal Modi retired Judge Small Causes Court, Bombay to-day at 4 p.m

THE BOMBAY ASTROLOGICAL SOCIETY: Mr. K. V. Soman will deliver a lecture on "Third and Fourth Houses of Horoscope" at 4 p.m. and Mr. G. G. Joshi on "Horary Astrology" at 5 p.m. to-day at Bhartiya Vidya Bhavan, Chopati Road.

G. V. Kitson

Mr. G V. Kitson, Deputy High Commissioner for the United Kingdom in Bombay, accompanied by Mrs. Kitson, left Bombay on Friday for a three weeks holiday in Ootacamund.

Attempt To Cheat Bank Of Rs. 28,000 Foiled

ALLEGED MEMBER OF NOTORIOUS GANG ARRESTED

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Radhesyam Satyanarayan Tiwari, described as a member of a notorious gang of bank cheats known as 'Rajput Bhamtas", was arrested by the Bombay C.I.D. yesterday.

Tiwari, who is stated to have several cheating cases to his credit, was apprehended by Inspector C. G. Desai at the Zaveri Bazar branch of the Laxmi Bank, while allegedly attempting to cash a bogus draft for Rs. 28,000.

Producing him before Mr. T. S. Vyas, Presidency Magistrate, at the Esplanade Police Court today, Police stated that on Thursday last, the agent of the Laxmi Bank at Zaveri Bazar, received a telegram from their Rajnandgaon branch in the Central Provinces, stating that a draft for Rs. 28,000 had been issued in favour of one M. D. Joshi. The Agent doubted the authenticity of the telegram. The next day, i.e. on Friday, the accused is stated to have presented the draft at the Zaveri Bazaar Office.

The accountant found that the payee's endorsement was not in full on the reverse of the draft and so refused to cash it.

Enquiries by the local Bank Agent showed that the draft was stolen from the bank and the signatures of the agent and the accountant of the Rajnandgaon branch were forged.

The Police have instituted further enquiries to apprehend other members of his gang.

The accused was released on a bail of Rs. 40,000.

Rs. 56,000 WORTH COTTON BALES STOLEN

Alleged Gang Of Suspects Arrested

BOMBAY Saturday:

Seven members of an alleged criminal gang responsible for housebreaking and theft of cotton bales valued at Rs. 56,000, in the City were arrested by the Bombay C.I.D. yesterday.

Police stated today that these persons were involved in a series of house--breaking cases in Anjirwadi, Mazgaon, Frere Road and Chainpa Gully recently, when about 36 bales of cloth were stolen

About half the stolen property had been recovered.

Producing the accused before Mr. T. S. Vyas, Presidency Magistrate at the Esplanade Police Court today, the Police stated that their "modus operandi" was to use duplicate keys to open godowns and to carry away goods in lorries. Two of the three drivers of the lorries were arrested earlier.

Ramnath Budharam Sakharam and six others were remanded into Police custody.

Alleged Bogus Advertisers Arrested

BOMBAY, Saturday:

Alleged to have inserted bogus advertisements in newspapers and collected application fees and deposits from several applicants for the post of agents, the manager and the proprietor of a city firm 'The National Trading Agency" were arrested by the Bombay C.I.D.

It was stated by the Police today that in one case a person was relieved of Rs 1250 as 25 per cent advance towards purchases, by the firm.

Sadruddin Yacuballi, the Manager, and Akbaralli Dhanji, the Proprietor were produced today before Presidency Magistrate T S. Vyas at the Esplanade Police Court when they were ordered to be released on bail

Radio

BOMBAY, Sunday.

244 metres (1,231 kc/s)

7-30 a.m. Master Babu Ghazal; 7-40 News in Marathi; 7-50 News in Gujarati; 8-0 News in English; 8-15 News in Hindustani; 8-30 P. N. Hombal Flute; 8-45 Master Babu Ghazal; 9-0 Sardarbai Karadgekar. 11-0 Screen Hits; 11-45 Vub Sound News.

12-0 p.m. Amir Bax Sarangi; 12-15 A play in Marathi; 12-45 News in Marathi; 12-50 News in Gujarati; 12-55 P. N. Hombal Flute: 1-25 News in Hindustani; 1-30 News in English; 1-40 Emil Sauer (Piano) and the Orchestra; 2-5 "La Mer" By Debussy played by the Boston Symphony Orchestra; Conducted by Koussevitzky; 4-20 Master Babu Vocal; 4-40 Narayandas Jekisandas and Party Bhajan; 5-0 P. N. Hombal Flute; 5-15 Gammat Jammat; 5-45 News in Kannada; 6-0 News in English; 6-10 News in Hindustani; 6-15 Selections from "Yashodhan" Sung by Air Artist; 6-30 Master Babu Vocal; 6-45 Vakhtska Raag; Sung by Air Artist; 7-0 Kannada Bhajan Sung by Air Artist; 7-15 Mixed Melodies; 7-30 Amir Bux; Sarangi; 8-0 News in Marathi; 8-15 News in Gujarati; 8-30 'Wiwah Ka Upahar' Play in Hindustani by Romani; 9-0 News in English; 9-15 News in Hindustani; 9-30 BBC News Relay; 9-40 Bombay Radio Orchestra; 10-0 Mass in B Minor.

41-44 metres (7,240 kc/s)

7-40 a.m. Orchestra Melodies; 5-45 p.m. Hedge and Party Kutan; 6-15 Calling Rural Listeners.

61.48 metres (4,880 kc/s)

7-45 Commercial News. 8-0 Narayandas Jekisandas and Party Bhajan; 8-15 A. P. Narayangaonkar Bhavgeet; 9-0 Anjanibai Loiekar; 9-30 Nanalal Krut Bhajan; 10-0 Sardarbai Karadgekar Vocal Music.

MUSLIM YOUTHS' ASSOCIATION OF NAGPADA

Membership Thrown Open To All Communities

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The Muslim Youths' Association of Nagpada, which for six years now has been doing its best to train young men in all games and sport, has decided to change its purely communal character by throwing open its membership to all communities and renaming the Association as "The United Youths Association." Director of Publicity Mr. S. A. Iyer is to inaugurate this new' Association on Monday Oct. 11 at 6 p.m. at the Sunderbai Hall. Mayor Dr. Mascarenhas will preside over the annual prize distribution, which has also been arranged on that day

FATHER ALLEGED TO HAVE EGGED SON TO STEAL

BOMBAY, Saturday.

A man who is alleged to have instigated his son to steal the property of his own mother was arrested by the Nagpada police yesterday, along with his son. Father and son were put up in the court of the Presidency Magistrate, Mazagaon and were remanded to custody today.

It was stated the complainant who is an old lady resides in a spacious flat at Belassis Road Recently she had shifted to another place of a friend of hers.

The complainant's cash box had been opened with a duplicate key which was in a cupboard in her flat. The jewels have not been traced and it is suspected that they have reached pawnbrokers' shops.

manded into custody.

WEATHER

WEATHER SUMMARY

POONA, Oct. 9 (A.P.I.): Following is the daily weather summary for Saturday the 9th October 1948.

The bay of Bengal depression has passed away inland into upper Burma. It is believed that a western disturbance lies over north Rajputana and the adjoining parts of the East and the West Punjab. It is likely to move east-north east-wards.

Thunder-showers have occurred locally in the peninsula south of 15 degrees N., And in the south Bombay Deccan. Scattered showers have also occurred in Assam, Chota Nagpur, Gujarat and the West Central Provinces.

Forecast valid until the evening of 10th: Thunder-rain will be widespread in Mysore, Malabar and the adjoining districts of the Konkan. Local thundershowers are likely in south-east Madras and the south Deccan and a few thunder-showers in the north Deccan, the East Punjab, the hills of the West United Provinces and over the region extending from east Gujarat to East Central India.

Heavy rainfall warning: Isolated heavy falls of rain may occur in Malabar during the next 48 hours.

Earthquake report: An earthquake shock of moderte intensity at its origin about 1980 miles from Poona with epicentre probably near zero degrees and long. 95 degrees E. in the Indian ocean to the west of Sumatra island, was recorded by the seismographs in the meteorological office, Poona T. 00 hrs. 38 minus. I.S.T. on Saturday the 9th October 1948.

Weather Chart

POONA, Oct. 9 (A.P.I.): Following is the weather chart showing the maximum and minimum tempeatures and rainfall in inches during past 24 hours from 8th October 1948 and departure from normal recorded at 08.00 hours I.S.T. on 9th October 1948:—

Ahmedabad 95 77 0 0.2 plus 0.1, Bombay 88 76 0 0 minus 1.1, Calcutta 94 79 0 3.3 plus 1.7, Cuttack 92 79 0 0.9 minus 0.6, Delhi 92 71 0 0 minus 0.2, Madras 93 78 0 2 7 plus 0.4, Nagpur 93 72 0 0.2 minus 0.4, Patna 90 79 0 2.2 plus 1.3, Poona 91 72 0.2 0.7 minus 0.7, Shillong 74 57 0 8.5 plus 6.3, Sholapur 94 73 0 0.8 minus 0.4, Simla 63 54 0 0.2 minus 0.6.

Earthquake Shock

BOMBAY, Oct. 9 (A.P.I.): An earthquake shock of moderate intensity at its origin about 2,070 miles from Bombay and with probable epicentre near latitude zero degrees and longitude 95 degress east in the sea to the west of Sumatra Island, was recorded by the seismograph at the Colaba Observatory at 12-38 a.m. today.

'Quake Shock Recorded In Alipore

CALCUTTA, Oct. 9 (A.P.I.): An earthquake shock of moderate intensity at its origin about 1250 miles away was recorded by the Alipore Seismograph at 12-35 a.m. (I.S.T.) today.

"VEER NARIMAN DAY" PROGRAMME

To-day (Sunday) will be observed in the City of Bombay as 'Veer Nariman Day'. Under the auspices of the B.P.C.C. there will be a Flag Salutation at the Congress House at 8 a.m. when the Hon'ble Shri N. V. Gadgil, Minister for Works, Mines and Power, Government of India will unfurl the Flag. In the evening, there will be a Public Meeting at Chowpatty at 5-30 p.m. The Mayor of Bombay will preside and Shri S. K. Patil, President of the B.P.C.C. Shri S. A. Brelvi, Shri R. K. Sidhwa, Shri Nagindas T Master and other representative speakers will pay tributes.

Congress and other volunteers are required to attend both the functions and join in the homage.

Gujerati Journalist Arrested

BOMBAY Saturday:

The Bombay C.I.D., have arrested Bhogilal Chunilal Gandhi, a member of the editorial staff of "Jan Yug", a Gujerathi weekly journal conducted by the Communist Party

Gandhi was taken into custody.

GRANTS-IN-AID FOR PRIVATE SCHOOLS

Municipal Committee Sanctions Rs. 4 Lakhs

BOMBAY, Saturday.

An aggregate amount of Rs. 4 lakhs was to-day sanctioned by the Municipal Schools Committee towards grants-in-aid for private schools.

A special meeting of the Schools Committee was held this afternoon to consider the provision for grants-in-aid to the private schools when the above decision was taken. Mr V. R. Tu'la presided.

The amount sanctioned was provided from the cuts made from budget head No. 1 i.e. 'Headmasters and Teachers', the amounts reserved for furniture and sewing and drawing articles.

Originally, an amount of Rs. 2 lakhs had been reserved for grants-in-aid. Later the Secretary of the Schools Committee proposed that it should be raised to Rs. 3,60,000. To-day's meeting decided that an amount of Rs. 4 lakhs be set aside towards the purpose.

Last year the Schools Committee had made a total budget demand of Rs. 93 lakhs but the Corporation sanctioned only Rs. 85 lakhs and the Committee consequently was forced to adjust its budget accordingly.

Mr. M. V. Donde proposed that an amount of Rs. 35,000 be set aside to meet the increase in pay etc. of teachers, but the Committee rejected it.

Tandon Condemns Spirit Of Separatism

MEERUT, Oct. 9, (A.P.I.): Babu Purshottam Das Tandon, Speaker of the U.P. Legislative Assembly addressing a public meeting here yesterday said that the Muslims of India must now adopt Indian culure as heir own as this was the only solution of the Hindu-Muslim problem.

Mr. Tandon condemned the spirit of separatism which, he said, had brought about disunity and riots in the country. He advised the Muslims to be proud of Indian culture if they really wished to live in India No where in the world people made distinction in their culture by differences of religion. Chinese and Russian Muslims were Chinese and Russians in their culture, asserted Mr. Tandon, "The Muslims of India have got to be Indian in their culture and have to give up their love for Arabian or Persian culture of the old age."

Mr. Tandon appealed to the people of Merrut ot collect Rs 20 lakhs as their quota of the Gandhi Memorial Fund.

Mr. Tandon was presented with a welcome address by the Meerut Municipal Board in the afternoon.

HARDIKAR'S TOUR IN MYSORE STATE

(From Our Corespondent)

BANGALORE, (By Air Mail)

Dr. N. S. Hardikar, Organiser, All-India Congress Seva Dal, is now undertaking an intensive tour of Mysore State to study the progress made in Seva Dal organisation and also suggest ways and means of further sterengthening the organisation.

Mr. T. Siddalingaiah, President of the Mysore State Congress, who is in charge of the Seva Dal organisation in the State has set before himself the task of establishing Seva Dals in all villages the in the State.

Indian Central Coconut Committee Meeting

ERNAKULAM, Oct. 9. (A.P.I.): The Indian Central Coconut Committee will meet in Trivandrum on October 15 under the presidentship of Sir Datar Singh, vice-Chairman of the Indian Council of Agricultural Research.

Different sub-committees will meet on the two preceding days and scrutinise in detail subjects coming within their jurisdiction. The recommendations and reports of these sub-committees will be condsidered by the main committee at its meeting on Oct. 15.

Among new schemes that will come up for consideration are one for the establishment of three Regional Coconut Research stations in the Madras Province and another for distributing every year 50,000 coconut seedlings of guaranteed quality of Travancore State by enlarging the scope of existing nurseries and by setting up four new ones.

Another subject for consideration is whether the levy of Coconut Cess at present confined to milling copra may be extended to edible copra also

Bombay Moneylenders Act To Be Amended

ASSEMBLY GRANTS SUPPLEMENTARY DEMANDS

All Cut Motions Withdrawn

(From Our Special Representative)

POONA, Oct. 9.—The Supplementary demands of the Government of Bombay for 2,30,42,632 were voted by the Bombay Legislative Assembly today.

The cut motions to the demands tabled by Mr. J. H. Shamsuddin in order to discuss the policy of recruitment of officers of prohibition work, the manufacture and sale of portable spirit at Nasik distillery local intelligence methods and the desirablity of better distribution of J. J. School of Art expenses on its different sections, were all withdrawn by Mr. Shamsuddin on explanations from the Government.

The House also passed a Bill to amend the Money lenders Act of 1946.

Art Education

The cut motion tabled by Mr. J. H. Shamsuddin under the head "Education" came up for discussion this morning when Government's supplementary demands were presented to the House.

Speaking on the cut which was "to discuss the desirability of better distribution of funds in expenditure for the different branches of the Art School" Mr. Shamsuddin said that the J. J. School of Art must give greater attention to its commercial art section. He said that expenditure on this scene was not commensurate to the number of students in this section.

Mr. B. G. Kher, Premier, furnished figures to show that commercial art was given sufficient importance in the school. Two hundred and seventy two students or 32 percent of the students belonged to this section and Government has spent Rs. 17,561 on this section. On architecture they had spent Rs. 16,500 and on sculpture and paintings less. Last year they had deputed somebody on Government scholarship to Europe to study commercial art. They had allotted sufficient funds and recently increased the staff. But in no school of Art could commercial art occupy the most important place for this was to deny the very purpose or art education.

Mr. Shamsuddin withdrew the cut and the original demand of Rs. 3,03,036 was sanctioned.

INTELLIGENCE REPORTS

Speaking on the next item "Police" for a grant of Rs. 25,94,351, Mr. Shamsuddin said that sometimes the men who collected intelligence information and submitted reports for action, went on prejudices unreliable information and even on motives of revenge. When information was based on any one of these factors the liberty of the individual was jeopardised and innocent persons victimised. He appealed to Goverhment to prevent such possibilities.

Mr. Morarji Desai Home Minister in reply stated that Government was very particular in this respect. Information which was collected was carefully sifted Higher officials including the Minister himself quite often looked into these reports. He had even issued instructions to heads of department to take action against those who deliberately give wrong information from motives of mischief. Continuing the Minister said that tracking down dangerous and subversive elements today was not so easy as when the main work of the intelligence men centered round Congressmen, for Congressman had nothing to hide.

"The way the intelligence section has done its work during these difficult days has been such that we must congratulate them" he said. The Minister felt that without their good work the Province could not have enjoyed the peace and tranquility which it has enjoyed. He congratulated other sections, police and the public also, for co-operating with the Government.

ARMS UNAVAILABLE

Referring to the complaint of Mr. A. A. Patel about the high cost of arms and their unavailability in the districts where due to famine, there was always a danger of dacoities, Mr. Morarji Desai said that "he was not sorry that arms were not at present freely available and were costly". The Province was passing through difficult times and if arms were cheap the work of the Government would become very difficult and "place might be in danger". He, however, promised that Government would take steps to see that this dificiency was removed and teat arms were easily and cheaply available to realiable parties. The demand was voted.

MONEY LENDERS ACT

After all the supplementary demands were voted Mr. V. L. Mehta Finance Minister, introduced a Bill to amend the Bombay Moneylenders Act of 1946.

The Minister said that the present Bill aimed to remedy the difficulties experienced in the working of the old Act. The present Bill brought within its purview, incorporated bodies other than banks, carrying in the business of money lending. While the old Act included in its purview the operations of Banks, there was no provision of including other incorporated companies some of which were known to be conducting undesirable types of business.

The attention of Government had been drawn to the activities of some money lenders who did business in more than one area. Under the old Act. The present Bill brought within through detailed inquiries at each of the areas before obtaining a license for that particular area. Provision was now made where by a moneylender was not subjected to inquiries in more than one place. His other licenses would depend on the license he was given at his principal business centre. But if late, it was revealed that the license had been obtained by making any false statement, such a license would be cancelled. The present Bill also did away with the need for all the the adult co-partners of a joint family having to endorse an application for a license.

The present Bill also tried to remove the difficulty experienced by sarafs who lent out small sums for short terms. The sarafs had complained that the small interests on loans did not even meet the expense of submitting accounts to registrars debtors and of obtaining a licence. The present Bill empowered moneylenders to recover out of pocket expenses at the rate of Rs. two per debtor per year.

Mr. J. H. Shamsuddin said that Government should have encouraged "institutional credit" rather than personal credit.

Mr. Tulsidas Jadhav did not want money lenders to do business in more than one place.

The Minister in his reply stated that the need for credit remained so long as the present features of industrial and agricultural economy persisted. Even in such an advanced country like Denmark with a highly developed type of agriculture borrowings sometimes totalled to eighty per cent of all immovable property.

The old Bill was intended only to act as a check or regulation or ensuring that the law was scrupulously followed. In this, Bombay have gone ahead of other provinces. The few charges incorporated in the present Bill make it easier for the ordinary person to follow the provisions of the Act.

The Bill was passed.

COMMERCIAL ART NOT NEGLECTED BY GOVT.

Kher's Reply To Cut Motion In Assembly

POONA, Oct. 9 (API).—The Bombay Legislative Assembly voted today the supplementary demands presented by the Finance Minister totalling to Rs. 2,30,42,632. The House also passed the Bombay Money-Lenders (Amendment) Bill.

The Premier, Mr. B. G. Kher, replying to a cut motion which asked for more proper distribution of the expenditure on the J. J. School of Art in Bombay, especially in respect of commercial art, furnished facts and figures to show that Commercial Art was not neglected by the Government. Only recently they had allocated, he said, more funds for Commercial Art, increased staff and deputed an official on the school to Europe to study Commercial Art. The Premier held that to go beyond that and elevate Commercial Art to the principal position in any School of Art would be a denial of the fundamentals of art education.

The cut motion was withdrawn.

Smti Tara Chaudhari, the well-known Bharatnatya dancer is giving a dance recital on Thursday at Matunga under the auspices of the Shanmukhananda Fine Arts Society. She is a disciple of Pandanallur Pillai and one of the able exponents of his school which is well-known for its traditional authenticity.

Detenus Give Up Hunger Strike

(From Our Corespondent)

BANGALORE, (By Air Mail)

Detenus who went on hunger-strike in the Bangalore Central Jail since September 25 have broken their fast. According to an official statement they are said to be in good health. The statement also points out that the treatment meted out to the detenus had been liberal and generous and there was no justification to characterise it as otherwise as some had done it.

RUSSIA HOLDING UP RETURN OF U. S. AND BRITISH SHIPS

WASHINGTON, Oct. 8 (Reuter):- American officials said here last night that Russia was holding up the return of eleven British and one American warship lent her in 1944 until Italy hands over the Soviet share of the Italian fleet.

The disclosure came after press reports from Rome had said that Russian-Italian negotiations on the delivery of 33 Italian vessels had broken down.

While Britain and the United States allowed Italy to scrap their share of the fleet and use the steel for economic recovery purposes, Russia has been insisting that she get the vessels she was allotted.

De Valera's Anti-Partition Campaign In London

LONDON, Oct. 8 (UPI).—Mr. De Valera, former Eire Premier, who arrived here tonight, will open the anti-partition campaign in Britain this week-end at Liverpool. Later, he will address meetings in Glasgow, Cardiff and Manchester during his tour which is being sponsored by the Anti-Partition League of Ireland here.

It may be recalled that earlier this year, Mr. De Valera toured Australia, and the United States, addressing many gatherings on this subject.

Austrian Composer Seriously Ill

VIENNA, Oct. 9 (Reuter): Franz Lehah, Austrian composer who wrote the music for the Merry Widow, was again seriously ill today at his home at Bad Ischl near Salzburg. He is 79.

A fortnight ago he was reported out of danger after receiving blood transfusions for a serious illness. He was stated to be suffering from heart and gastric trouble.

Wants French India To Merge With India

MADRAS, Oct. 8 (API).—Mr. S. Muthuvenkatapathy Reddiar, former Mayor of Mannadipet Commune, Pondicherry, in a statement today said: "I stand for the freedom of French India and its merger with the Indian Union. I pledge my support to all working for this ideal."

Thackersey Eliminates Nadkarni

In the student's Branch of Y.M.C.A. Open Table-Tennis tournaments the first and the second rounds of man's singles were decided. Considering the fact that the Y.M.C.A. is holding the open Table-Tennis tournament for the first time, it must be said that the tournament was conducted well and we hope that they hold the tournament every year and with better response from the players.

The most interesting match was between Thackersey and Nadkarni in which the youngster completely out classed his opponent. Thackersey completely exploited the back hand of his opponent and with his powerful forehand drives upset him. Thackersey lost the first game over the extra points and won the other two. In the last game, he was particularly excellent.

In another gruelling encounter between Somayya and Godrej, the latter triumphed. The match went the full length but Godrej's half-volley completely rattled Somayya. Somayya found that his half-volley was impregable and his slow drives were essentially what suited Godrej. Godrej in the second round lost to J. S. Patkar in two straight games. Patkar had lost to him in the Bombay Provincial and he has fully avenged his defeat.

As the entries were far the seded players had to play from the first round.

Fixtures for Sunday 10th October 1948. 9-15 A.M. 1st. and 2nd. round of Men's Singles. III quarter.

RESULTS

Following are the results:

Juniors Singles (First round)

S. G. Vasani beat Vasant Kolpe 21-12 21-16, R. M. Merchant beat V. S. Pandit 21-8 21-12, H. G. Desai beat Anil Parekh 21-12 21-13, B. N. Vakil beat Jayant Sirur 21-10 21-6, P. M. Muzumdar beat J. Gokuldas 21-14 21-18, A. C. Parikh beat P. R. Jhaveri 21-12 21-16, S. S. Parikh beat A. S. Joshy 21-12 21-17, A. I. Jacok beat H. T. Kapadia 21-9 21-11, B. H. Nanavaty beat R. V. Mehta 21-15 13-21 21-15, A. C. Mudnaney beat A. K. Mudnaney 20-22 22-20 21-13, V. R. Shah beat R. Satawalla 21-10 21-12, S. K. Thakersey beat Eruch Baria 21-14 21-11, M. M. Desai beat K. C. Poojara 21-15 21-14, I. R. Joosab beat I. K. Shah 21-8 21-8, N. V. Kapadia w.o. S. Purohit, R. S. Martin w.o. A. B. Shukla.

Men's Singles (first round) FIRST QUARTER.

P. C. Mudnaney beat V. D. Telang 17-21 21-17 21-18, S. C. Muzumdar beat P. D Hiloo 21-12 21-13, B. J. Patel beat M. R. Mandrekar 18-21 21-11 22-20, S. C. Mudnaney beat K. S. Khot 19-21 21-15 21-12, M. M. Desai beat M. D. Damania 21-18 21-13, P. I. Bhatt beat N. V. Kapadia 21-13 23-21, E. Manafzadeh beat S. N. Desai 21-17 21-10, Y. K. Naderya beat S. James 21-16 21-13, Rajni Jhaveri beat H. V. Barve 13-21 21-16 21-14, R. E. Godrej beat D. Somaya 23-21 18-21 21-17, H. J. Kapadia w.o. M. P. Mistry, O. Dyer beat G. W. Gaitonde 21-14 21-17, C. C. Merchant w.o. P. M. Shah, S. M. Katkar beat A. P. Vakil 21-19 21-19, J. S. Patkar beat A. K. Shivadasani 21-13 21-14, R. S. Thakker w.o. K. J. Bhagat.

Men's singles (second round) FIRST QUARTER.

S. C. Mudnaney beat S. M. Katkar 21-14 21-13, Y. K. Nedarya beat P. D. Hiloo 21-19 21-14, O. Dyer beat B. J. Patel 21-10 21-15, E. Manafzadeh beat P. I. Bhatt 21-16 21-14, Rajni Jhaveri beat C. C. Merchant 21-14 21-13, M. M. Desai beat P. C. Cudnaney 21-13 21-13 21-17, R. S. Thakker beat H. J. Kapadia 20-22 21-14 21-18, J. S. Patkar beat K. E. Godrej 21-13 21-17.

Men's singles (first round) SECOND QUARTER.

S. V. Koakak beat R. V. Mehta 21-8 21-7, D. D. Walawalkar beat R. G. Kallinpur 21-11 21-10, D. M. Kamath beat R. G. Marathey 21-15 21-18, S. K. Thackersey beat R. B. Desai 21-17 21-15, U. S. Bangera beat T. M. Rasal 21-7 21-13, M. N. Desai beat H. K. Chauble 21-15 17-21 23-21, K. N. Shah beat Z. J. Mugaseth 21-14 15-21 21-16, A. M. Chandarana beat V. S. Mantri 21-11 21-14, A. H. Parpia beat B. B. Samant 21-11 21-16, V. M. Nadkarni beat R. J. Dalal 21-7 21-13, P. R. Jhaveri w.o. N. V. Jarivala, S. D. Telang beat D. M. Telang 21-17 21-16, V. M. Karna beat H. J. Dalal 21-18 22-20, G. Sahadev beat A. C. Dalal 19-21 21-18 21-18, K. M. Agashe beat U. T. Kapadia 21-17 21-15, V. B. Shanbhag beat K. P. Shah 22-20 21-14.

Men's Singles (Second Round) SECOND QUARTER.

S. K. Thackersey beat V. M. Nadkarni 23-25 21-18 21-18, U. S. Bangera beat M. N. Desai 21-11 21-6, K. N. Shah beat K. M. Agashe 21-5 21-15, A. M. Chandarana beat N. V. Jarivala 21-11 21-11, S. V. Gaokar beat D. M. Kamath 18-21 21-16 22-20, D. D. Walawalkar beat V. M. Karna 21-6 21-7, V. B. Shanbhag beat S. D. Telang 21-16 21-11, G. Sahadev beat A. H. Parpia 21-19 21-12.

MOHAN BAGAN ENTER ROVER'S FINAL

Trades, Offer Ineffective Resistance

BOMBAY Saturday.

Mohan Bagan	2
Trades	1

A near capacity crowd, queueing patiently since early afternoon saw Calcutta's crack side the Mohan Bagan enter the finals of the Rover's Cup at the expense of Bombay's Trades who were beaten by the odd goal in three.

Inability to use the ball well, and sometimes also quickly reduced the potency of the local side's attack after they had enjoyed a few short bursts during the opening minutes of play. Not one of the halves who even a tolerable purveyor of the ball which invariably went to the opponent instead of to a collegue.

In brilliant contrast Mohan Bagan made full use of their chances in the midfield and nearly always a forward who sent on an enewed by one of his half-backs. Taj Mohommad, who had hitherto in the tournament filled the role of the leader of the attack, dropped to full back, making way for the ingenious and enterprising Mevalah. Largely due to his efforts, the front line of the Calcutta side was kept constantly on the move.

The ensuing pressure saw Manuel and Rathane hard-pressed but undaunted. Between them they reduced the work of Sanjiva, which else would have been tremendous. Once when Sanjiva was beaten, Rathnam came to his side's rescue by effecting a timely clearance.

The attacking line of the Trades was rendered limp by the absence of Thomas during the greater part of the match. Shortly before Guha Thakurta placed his side in the lead by converting a pass from the left wing. Thomas was injured in a serimmage with the opponents' full backs. Although be continued after an absence of a brief while the strain was more than he could bear and took no part in the match during the second half.

In the earlier stages of the match Thomas missed two grand chances of placing his side in the lead, when with very powerful kicks on each occasion, he barely skimmer the cross-bar.

This latter session found Trades largely in the defensive role. The absence of Bhimrao on their right wing and Thomas made them regard all attacking moves with some scepticism.

Outside-right Rashid seizing a stray chance scored a somewhat fortunate goal by sending the ball between the post and Sanjiva. Mewalal's brilliant attempt a little later was warded off by Sanjiva at the cost of an abortive corner.

The only goal for Trades was scored during the closing stages when Manuel headed in a beautiful flag-kick by Parab.

The Teams:

MOHAN BAGAN —C. Banerji's, Taj Mohammad and Manna: Amil De, T. Aao and Mahabir: Rashid, Guha Thakurta. Mewalal, Nayer and A. Das Gupta.

TRADES— Sanjiva: Manuel and Rathnam: Balaram, Perumal and Govind: Rav. Parab. Raymond. Thomas and Peter.

SUNDAY Evening at 5-15 p.m. Rashid's XI vs Bangolore Muslims.

AFGHAN PRINCES VOW LOYALTY TO INDIA

Get Rent-Free Bungalow And Permission To Stay In Poona

(From Our Correspondent)

JUBBULPORE, October 9:

Prince Abdullah, Prince Abdul Hameed and Prince Abdul Quayum, the three of the four surviving sons of Shah Mohammad Yakub, the ex-Amir of Afghanistan, who had been interned in Jubbulpore since 1934 as State prisoners under Regulation III of 1818, but were later on given freedom to move about freely within the Indian Dominion since August 15, 1947 have reiterated their loyalty to the Government of Indian Union, and expressed a desire to reside in India until the last breath of their life. They have made it clear to the Government of India that since all of them were born in India and were brought up in this country-which is their motherland, they have no desire of either going back to Afghanistan or to settle in Pakistan. They further added that they are proud of their royal blood and would never proved faithless or disloyal to the Country which has sheltered them. This reply was sent by these Afghan princes to the Government of India in reply to the querry made by the latter as to whether the former would like to stay in India or would they like to go back to Afghanistan and settle there.

The Government of India has generously revised and increased the pensions of those Afghan Sardars and has provided them with bungalows to reside in, free of rental charges. In response to the request made by Prince Abdullah, the Government of India has permited him and the members of his family to shift from Jubbulpore to Poona and stay there for reason of health; and the Government also granted and advance loan to the Prince to enable him to meet his travelling expenses. Arrangements are being made for securing a suitable house for this prince's stay in Poona, and as soon as it is secured, he will leave Jubbulpore for Poona.

Diploma Course In Technical Education

NEW DELHI, Oct. 9 (API): The reconstituted All-India Boards of technical studies set up under the auspices of the All-India Council for Technical Education met recently in New Delhi and framed All-India diploma courses of an advanced standard-equivalent to the university degree in each technical subject. The courses have been designed to impart technical education of an advanced standard as well as adequate practical training so as to fit the students for occupying responsible posts successfully.

Consolidation of Holdings In E. Punjab

SIMLA, Oct. 9 (A.P.I.): The consolidation of holdings in the East Punjab will be made compulsory. To give effect to this piece of agricultural reform the Government are bringing forward a legislative measure in the ensuing session of the East Punjab Assembly. The Bill, it is learnt, also aims at settlement of dispute between occupying tenants and landlords.

EXPERT COMMITTEE REPORT ON QUESTIONS RELATED TO POSTAL EMPLOYEES

NEW DELHI, Oct. 9 (A.P.I.): It is understood that the report of the Expert Committee appointed by the Government of India to go into the questions of hours of work, weekly holidays, overtime and outstation allowances relating to postal employees has been submitted to the Government.

The committee consisted of Rai Bahadur N. N. Banerji, (D.D.G., P. and T.), Mr. P. S. Sundaram (D.D.G., P and T.) and Pandit Hariharanath Sastri, President of the I.N.T.U.C.

The Central Pay Commission had left these questions in respect of P. and T. employees to be decided by a departmental committee.

GENERAL MOTORS DEFEAT GOANS

Parel Soccer

BOMBAY, Saturday.

General Motors a Second Division side triumphed over a First Division team Goans S. C. "A" by two goals to nil in the Satiranjan Shield this evening at the St. Xaviers Ground Parel The winners with this victory qualified for the semi-final round. General Motors were the better side to-day and should have won by a bigger margin but somehow failed at the all important end of scoring.

Starting the game with an equal share of exchanges for some time General Motors in the second minute of play missed scoring owing to Samuel shooting wide.

Soon after this right outer A. D'Souza of Goans centered the well and Peter Ferrao missed outside the penalty area. At this stage General Motors started dictating terms and midway through the first half opened their account when Rebello's header beat the Goans custodian. Soon after Babee by receiving a ball from a scrimage notched the second goal.

After the interval General Motors were still pressing and Goans concentrated on the defence and prevented their rivals of scoring.

Later in the evening the game between Tata "A" and St. Xaviers 'A" in the same competition had to be abondoned in the last 13 minutes of play owing to failing light when Tata were leading by two goals to nil.

Tatas had more of the territorial advantage and after four minutes of start took the lead through left inner Krishnan who scored from close range.

Soon after Krishnan and Menezes missed chances of scoring when their shots went just above the cross-bar. Krishnan's beautiful long range shot entered the right angle of the cross-bar beating custodian Lefebour all ends up.

Against the run of play College missed the chance when Coutinho shot wide, soon after B. D'Souza's shot, dashed against cross-bar and rebounded into play. The team changed with this lead. After interval custodian Lefebour saved his side on four occasions until the match was abandoned.

In the other game Matunga Atehe-letic conceded a walk over to Asbestos Cement in the second division of the Indian League.

Sunday's Matches:

St. Xaviers Ground, Parel—4 p.m. Mahim young boys vs St. Francis Goans "A".

CASE OF S. AFRICAN INDIANS AT U. N.

Dr. Dadoo On Danger Of Colour Bar Policy

LONDON, Oct. 9, (Reuter): The South African Indian question was not a domestic problem but one of vital concern to the whole world Dr. Y M. Dadoo, the South African Indian leader told a press conference in London today.

Asserting that the need to present the truth about South Africa to the United Nations was now more urgent than ever Dr. Dadoo said: The Nationalist Government's colour bar policies threatened the future of all Africa and the treatment of the Union's Indians might affect the attitude of India and Paksitan in their relationship with the rest of the British Commnowealth.

South African Indians were determined to remain in the Union, "come what may" and to make their contribution to its future.

Dr. Dadoo added that he would see Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru as soon as he returned to London from the country.

INDIA AND PAKISTAN UNITED

India and Pakistan were united on the presentation of the South African Indians' case at U.N.O. and he hoped the British and United States Governments could be more helful than in the past.

He said it must be incredible to the outside world that 9,000,000 people out of the Union's population of 11,000,000 were deprived of civil liberties.

The basis of the Nationalist Government's Indian policy he said was that Indians were an alien element and schemes were being suggested for their "repatriatino".

He did not think India would agree to accept them as they had been South African for three generations but the Nationalists thought perhaps that some other country might take them.

Moscow Plan Plain As 'Mein Kampf'

DEBATE ON HYDERABAD

Pakistan Asks Security Council's Permission For Participation

PARIS, Oct. 9. (Reuter): Pakistan has asked the Security Council to be allowed to take part in the next debate on the Hyderabad issue.

In a letter to the President of the Council, the Pakistan Delegation also asks that the case should not be resumed before October 24, when Sir Mohammed Zafrullah Khan, Leader of the Delegation, will be back from the Commonwealth Premiers' Conference.

Public Flogging To Check Looting

HYDERABAD, (Dn.) Oct. 9. (A. P. I.): Public flogging has been resorted to by Indian troops in Hyderabad as a drastic measure to check persistent surreptitious looting by anti-social elements.

In the Secunderabad Market and James Street areas yesterday nearly forty goondas are reported to have received twenty-four stripes each. This measure of the military has had a "very wholesome effect and there is a return of confidence among the mercantile community.

Service Chiefs From Delhi Arrive In Hyderabad

SECUNDERABAD, Oct. 9 (UPI): A party of high-ranking Service chiefs arrived here this evening by a special plane. They included three chiefs from the Delhi Army Headquarters and three from headquarters of the Southern Command, Poona.

They will be staying in Secunderabad for two days and are expected to discuss with local authorities departmental matters as well as inspect military installations here.

BAN ON NEWSPAPERS LIFTED

SECUNDERABAD, Oct. 9 (UPI): The ban on certain Indian newspapers imposed by the Laik Ali administration, has been lifted, learns the United Press of India.

It is stated that the number of such papers exceeds fifty.

Grant Trunk Express Resumes Normal Route

NEW DELHI, Oct. 9. (A.P.I.): The Grand Trunk Express resumed its normal route in each direction with effect from October 7, but the Military Government in Hyderabad has restricted the train services in the state to daylight running only, according to a Ministry of Railways press note.

TRUMAN CONFERS WITH MARSHALL

WASHINGTON, Oct. 9. (Reuter): President Truman returning from his Presidential campaign tour to Washington to-day to confer with the Secretary of State, Mr. George Marshall, on the inter-national situation refused to talk on the cancellation of a special Mission to Moscow by Chief Justice Fred M. Vinson.

Mr. Truman's own plane, "The Independence", had been specially sent to Paris to bring back the Secretary of State. The two leaders went into conference immediately.

Pakistan Premier's Support To Arabs

CAIRO, Oct. 9, (Reuter): Mr. Liaqat Ali Khan, Pakistan Prime Minister arrived in Cairo today by air on his way to London for the Commonwealth Prime Ministers Conference.

He was met by Abdul Rahman Azzam Pasha, Secretary General of the Arab League who had a private talk with him lasting an hour.

Referring to Palestine the Pakistan Premier said: "We have always supported the cause of the Arabs of Palestine. We believe Palestine is part of the Arab World and must be insured as such. Pakistan will give whatever assistance it can to the Palestine Arabs in their struggle for the freedom and integrity of their country."

CHURCHILL'S BROADSIDE AGAINST RUSSIA

World War III 'Approaching Remorselessly'

U. S. URGED NOT TO DESTROY HER STOCK OF ATOM BOMBS

LLANDUDNO (North Wales), October 9. (Reuter): Winston Churchill, Britain's war-time Premier, said today that a third world war seemed to be "remorselessly approaching" and called on the Russians to "release their grip upon the satellite countries of Europe and retire to their own country"

U. S. MUST KEEP HER STOCK OF ATOM BOMBS

He declared that the United States would be guilty of murdering human freedom if she destroyed her stocks of atom bombs. The stocks of atom bombs was the only thing preventing the subjugation of Western Europe by "Communist machinations," he said.

COMMUNIST PLAN PLAIN AS "MEIN KAMPF"

Winding up the annual Conservative Party Congress, the former Premier said that Communist Plan was set forth as plainly as Hitler told about his plans in "Mein Kampf."

"I hope we will not fall into the same deadly trap twice", Mr. Churchill declared. "Our minds are oppressed by the accounts of our relations with Soviet Russia.

"We are confronted with the deadly enmity and continued aggression of the Russian Communist Government and its imprisoned satellites.

U.N. REDUCED TO MERE COCKPIT

"No words which I could use could surpass the declarations of Mr. Bevin or Mr. McNeil, and their words are only on a par with what is said by the leading responsible statesmen of America, France, our Dominions and all the smaller states of Europe outside the Iron Curtain," Mr Churchill said.

"The Assembly of the United Nations, which we fondly hoped would be the majestic centre of world security and later on of world cooperation and finally of world government, has been reduced to a mere cockpit in which the representatives of mighty nations and ancient states hurl reproaches, taunts and insults at one another to the manifest public opinion and inflame the passions of their peoples in order to arouse and prepare them for what seems to be a remorselessly approaching third world war.

"Bolshevik Russia is already heavily armed and her forces in Europe far exceed those of all the Western countries but together. The United States are rearming on a large scale. Efforts are being made to build up a front of resistance in the west by France and the low countries under our leadership and with indispensable American support."

DISPERSAL OF ALLIED TROOPS IN GERMANY

While the exposure of the pretentions of the British Socialist Government "that they alone possessed the secret of dwelling on good terms with Soviet Russia may vex those who were taken in by them at the time—and they were many", Mr. Churchill said, "in fairness I must state that the gulf which was opening between Asiatic Communist Russia and the Western Democracies large and small was already brutally obvious to the victorious War Cabinet of the national coalition even before Hitler was destroyed and the Germans laid down their arms.

"As we can all now see, the growing aggressiveness and malignity of the Soviet Government and its complete breaches of good faith at that time should have made both the British and American Governments refrain from dispersal of their armies so completely.

"Nor should they have carried out their great withdrawals in Germany until after there had been a general confrontation along the line upon which the Western and Eastern Allied armies had met.

"It would also have been wiser and prudent to allow the British Army to enter Berlin as it could have done and

(Continued on Page 16)

Canada Prepares For War?

MONTREAL, Oct. 9 (UPI).—Canada is preparing for war, said Mr. Brooke Claxton, Canada's Defence Minister, in a talk to the Canadian Ordnance Association.

Because of Russia's intransigent attitude, he added, the possibility of another open conflict had increased considerably and "we have got to defend ourselves."

When questioned as to the measures the Government proposed taking in the event of war, Mr. Claxton said that Canada was piling up huge stocks of raw materials, to be used for purposes of defence.

REGULATION OF ATOMIC ENERGY

Sir B. N. Rau's Address At U. N. O

PARIS, Oct. 9, (Reuter): Sir Benegal Narsinga Rau (India) told the United Nations eleven-nation Atom Sub-Committee today that for nations as for men the moment came when they could save themselves by an act of faith.

Such an act is called for from all of us now Sir Benegal declared "We are all in the same boat" he added.

There was no alternative to the regulations of atomic weapons by international control. It meant the destruction of the human race, Sir Benegal admitted that "substraction of sovereignty' inevitable under international control but questioned whether "pooling of sovereignty" was not a better phrase.

"Some little self-denial" is required on the part of us all. We have reached a point when man has either to control himself or destroy himself. There does not seem to be any escape from the iron law."

Sir Hartley Sawcross, British Attorney-General told the United Nations Political Committee today that he treated the Soviet proposal for a one-third reduction of arms "with a certain amount of suspician".

The British delegation would not take up any final position on it until the report of the Sub-Committee on Atomic Energy had been heard he added.

Latest Commercial

NEW YORK COTTON DECEMBER

NEW YORK, Oct. 9.

Previous Closing	31.24
Today's Opening	31.17
Difference	— 7
Today's Closing	31.19
Difference	— 5

LAST QUOTATIONS

BOMBAY, Oct. 9.

Silver Bullion Forward	Rs. 174-8
Silver Ready	Rs. 177-8
Gold Ready	Rs. 114-12
Sovereign	Rs. 76-12

EXPECTATION:

Cotton Jarila Jan. Feb. Rs. 586-8

ACTING PALESTINE MEDIATOR

DR. RALPH JOHNSON BUNCHE, NEW ACTING CHIEF OF U.N. PALESTINE MISSION. Detroit-born Doctor Bunche, right, and man to the late Count Folke Bernadotte, attained one of the highest positions ever occupied by a Negro in the U.S. State Department, before becoming director of the United Nations Trusteeship Division soon after its organization. Since Bernadotte's assassination in Jerusalem on September 17th, the 44-year-old former athlete and college professor has been acting Mediator in troubled Palestine. —USIS.

NO RATIONING OF SUGAR

Food Minister's Assurance: Plea For Reduction In Prices

NEW DELHI, Oct, 9, (A.P.I.): The Government of India do not intend to re-introduce rationing of sugar, announced Mr. Jairamdas Daulatram, Food and Agriculture Minister, addressing the 10th meeting of the Indian Central Sugarcane Committee in New Delhi today.

REGULATED PRICE

The Food Minister said. "The price of sugar will be regulated, as this year, on the basis of an understanding with the Indian Sugar Syndicate which acts as the marketing organisation for the U.P. and Bihar factories."

Mr. Jairamdas added: "The interests of the nation demand that sugar in the ford of gur Khansari and refined sugar ought to be produced in twice the present quantity and be available to the Indian people at reasonably cheap prices. The present high price of sugar is a danger signal.

Mr. Jairamdas asked the Committee to consider whether price of sugarcane could not be reduced for the coming season and of a "small reduction in sugar prices of present stocks" to alleviate the hardship of the ordinary consumer.

LOWERING COST OF SUGAR

Referring to reduction of sugar prices Mr. Jairamdas said: "The danger or rising inflation which is leading to control of food and cloth would seem to call for reduction in the price of sugar. It is a matter for consideration whether the price of sugarcane cannot be safely reduced to a lower level for the coming season so as to lower the cost of sugar. It is also a matter for consideration whether there may not be a reasonable margin for a small reduction in price even of the present stocks of sugar This woud also be in line with Government's present policy. It would help to alleviate the hardship caused to the ordinary consumer and tend to increase consumption and consequently production.

It may even help somewhat to maintain the export market. A high price of cane and sugar would also react unfavourably on the price of rice and wheat which it has been decided to control again.

It is urgently necessary to reduce the cane price to a reasonable level in the coming season and to fix the price of sugar after allowing reasonable margin to the industry for manufacturing expenses and profit. The Government of India is now conferring with the Governments of U.P. and Bihar and will soon be discussing with the Sugar Syndicate in regard to these proposals for reducing the sugar price by stages so that the markets are not unduly disturbed and the industry does not suffer. Government do not intend to re-introduce rationing of sugar. The price or sugar will be regulated as this year, on the basis of an understanding with the Indian Sugar Syndicate which acts as the marketing organisation for the U.P. and Bihar factories.

ADVISORY COUNCIL

It is also Government's attention to constitute immediately a duly representative Sugar Advisory Council on the lines of a similar body which existed when sugar was statutorily controlled. The Council will consist of representatives of the industry, growers and consumers."

INCREASE OF YIELD OF CANE

The avoidance of the danger of foreign competition needs however, more radical steps. Sugarcane accounts for 60 to 70 per cent of the cost of its products, which cannot be cheapened to stand up against competition unless sugarcane is cheaper. Sugarcane cannot be cheaper unless we produce more of it. This need not be done by an increase in the area of cultivation It would conflict with the extension of area under food or other crops which the country may need. The real remedy lies in increasing the yield of cane per acre. Research has helped the country in the course of the last sixteen years to increase the recovery of sugar from cane from 9.07 p.c. to 10.31 p.c. The progress has been steady but slow. In countries there of technical efficiency is far behind not only our principal competitor Java but also behind other countries.

The Food Minister, in conclusion, gave an assurance that he would endeavour to help the Committee to secure edequate finance for its developmental activities and ensure a measure of financial stability on which foundation, the Committee may be able to build up a plan for national self-sufficiency in sugar and allied foodstuffs.

SIR DATAR SINGH'S ADDRESS

Earlier Sir Datar Singh, President of the Central Sugarcane Committee stated that though India was believed to be the original home of sugarcane gur and khandsari—and even crystallised sugar was made in India till recent times—most of the country's requirements of white sugar were met by imports from Java. As a result of protection India had become one of the largest sugar producing countries of the world.

Sir Datar Singh stated that if the price of Indian sugar could be reduced to about Rs. 26/- per maund it would be possible to export about two lakh tons of sugar to the Middle East, Turkey and Persian Gulf ports.

Dock Workers May Accept Conciliation

FATEFUL DECISION TODAY

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Although the leaders of the Bombay Dock Workers Union are not enamoured of Government's proposal to refer their dispute with the Bombay Port Trust to a board of conciliation, it is very likely that the offer made by Mr. S. Y. Sukthankar, Secretary to the Ministry of Transport, Government of India, will not now be turned down. Acceptance is all the more likely, especially as public opinion tends to the view that conciliation is the only fair process of determining the case of the workers in any industrial dispute. Moreover, it is felt, that as the decisions of the conciliation board will not be binding upon either the workers of the Port Trust, the Union has nothing to lose by accepting Government's offer. On the other hand resort to a strike will only serve to alienate public sympathy.

Official Port Trust circles also believe that conciliation is the only solution of the problem which faces both Government and the employers of dock labour. Furthermore, it is stated that since March last the Port Trust has been making concessions to the workers, and are not now in a position to meet further demands. Should the Port Trust concede the demands put forward by the Dock Workers Union in their notice of strike, the repercussions would be nationwide and would affect all classes of labour employed in railways and governmental institutions.

The Union is faced with a singularly delicate decision as any strike at this juncture will be illegal. The Industrial Disputes Act empowers the Government to nominate representatives of the party which refuses to accept conciliation. Moreover, it is understood that a section of the workers affiliated to certain other unions will not participate in the strike.

However, should an emergency arise the Port Trust have made all arrangements to meet the eventuality, and to carry on the task of clearing the docks of goods. This afternoon, an official handbill was distributed to the workers and read out to them over amplifiers by the Docks Manager, stating that the workers should accept conciliation and not have recourse to strike at this juncture. The handbill advised the workers to wait till the conciliation board had concluded its proceedings.

The Managing Committee of the Dock Workers Union will meet on Sunday to consider the conciliation offer, and will place its decision before the general body for ratification. The decision arrived at will be communicated to the Port Trust by the evening.

A mass rally of workers was held this evening under the auspices of the All-India Port and Dock Workers' Federation at which the Federation expressed its support to the cause espoused by Bombay Dock Workers' Union.

In the course of the meeting a general melee ensured when a member of a rival trade union raised anti-strike slogans and exhorted the workers to enrol in the rival organisation. The man was surrounded by an infuriated crowd as he tried to distribute leaflets to the gathering. The fracas subsided when the police intervened and restored order.

Bombay Council Passes Tenancy Bill

POONA, Oct. 9 (API): The bill to amend the provincial tenancy law had a swift passage in the Bombay Legislative Council today.

The Council also assented to four other bills which had already received the approval of the Lower House.

SUSPENSION ORDER ON DOCUMENTARY

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The Bombay Board of Film Censors has suspended the certificate granted by it on September 24 to the news documentary film entitled "Nehru Guards India".

This action has been taken on the ground that "the exhibition of the film is not desirable". The film which has been produced by Messers Motwane Limited depicts scenes of the recent police action in Hyderabad leading to surrender by the Nizam.

"CHALLENGE TO INDIANS TO COME TOGETHER"

Brelvi On Lesson Of Gandhiji's Martyrdom

APPEAL TO MUSLIMS TO RALLY ROUND NEHRU GOVERNMENT

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Speakers at a "Gandhi Jayanti" meeting held in Nagpada to-night told a mix gathering of Hindus and Muslims that the Mahatma's dream of a new India could be realised only by a sincere dedication by his countrymen to the great ideals of unity and brotherhood which he preached and for which he laid down his life. Mr. S. A. Brelvi presided.

Mahatma Gandhi's martyrdom was a challenge to Indians to come together closer than ever and give visible proof that he had not died in vain. He had left behind a rich heritage, common to both Hindus and Muslims and to all other communities who should prove worthy of it, they urged.

GANDHIJI BELONGED TO WHOLE WORLD.

Mr. Brelvi said that Gandhiji belonged not only to India but to the entire world, to all the nations. Though he was physically removed from us, his name would shine forth eternally inspiring men to practise the teachings of non-violence truth and brotherhood which he propagated throughout his life. "He strove for Hindu-Muslim unity with unflinching hope and at last sacrificed his life for that great cause. What is the lesson his martyrdom holds for us? It is to finish the task he undertook and to see that in Free India no petty-minded differences and rivalries based on religion and other considerations mar the progress of the nation," he said.

In Hyderabad, Mr. Brelvi said, they had witnessed a significant thing—the unity of the Hindus and Muslims which survived all the turbulent happenings. The achievement held out great hopes for the future and one could almost feel that the Mahatma's life work was bearing fruit.

Mr. Brelvi appealed to the Muslims in India to love their mother country with a zeal as passionate as that of any other communtiy. They had undergone an arduous emotional experience and like the Hindus their sufferings had been many. But the new India belonged not to this or that community but to every son of the soil. Pandit Nehru had emphasised again and again that India was a Secular State embracing all the communities that lived in it without any discrimination. The Union Government expected unstinted cooperation from every section and group and Mr. Brelvi urged the Muslims to give them the strength of their cooperation.

LOVE SURVIVES ALL HATERED.

"The celebration of Gandhi Jayanti without the physical presence of the Mahatma reminds us of the great void in our national life but this should only make us reaffirm our determination to realise the goal he set for us," said Mr. Kashi Prasad Singh.

Mr. Singh pointed out that the essence of Gandhiji's teachings could be summed up in a single word: Love. He demonstrated that the power of love was greater than the power of all the inhumanity the anti-social sections of the population was capable of. Both in Calcutta and in Delhi, a short time before his assassination, he showed how love could survive all hatreds and violence.

Hakim Ikrami Saheb said that Gandhiji was the greatest friend of the Muslims and his precepts and teachings mirrored the very essence and rubstance of Islam. "When the tides of passion and hate swept the country and engulfed Hindus and Muslims, he pitted himself against the dark forces and halted and subdued them. But for him the history of India might have been written otherwise," he said.

Mr. Ali Bahadur Khan asked the people to keep before them always the great principles enunciated by Mahatma Gandhi or they alone could solve the world's problems. In his work for the liberation of India he set new standards and wrought a synthesis of all religions, carrying the fight for liberty to the moral and spiritual plane. "He was the prophet of humanity and will be revered for all time to come" Mr. Abbassi stated.

RANGOON, Oct. 9. (Reuter): Burmese Navy patrol boats went into action today against insurgent guerilla bands in the Insein District, fifteen miles north of Rangoon, a military "communique" said tonight.

Stop Press

TERRORISTS ESCAPE

TEL AVIV, Oct. 9 (Reuter): Stern Gang terrorists, held by Israeli police in connection with the assassination of Count Bernadotte last month, broke out of Jaffa Jail today, reliable Jewish sources stated. At last twenty terrorists were reported to have escaped, first reports said. There was "considerable" shooting round the jail during the breakout.

MAJOR DISASTER OF YEAR

LONDON, Oct. 9 (UPA): Moscow today lifted the curtain slightly on a major disaster of 1948, an earthquake that struck the Soviet Republic of Turkmenistan with sudden "catastrophic" force on October 5. It said, 6,000 injured were flown to hospitals in nearby cities and that since Thursday morning hospital trains have been transporting the injured.

PALESTINE FIGHTING

TEL AVIV, Oct 9, (Reuter): Three Jewish settlements in the Negev Southern Palestine were bombed by Egyptian Planes today, an Israeli spokesman said tonight. Egyption artillery heavily shelled five other settlements this afternoon he said.

TRAVANCORE CABINET TO RESIGN

TRIVANDRUM, Oct 9. (A.P.I.): The Travancore Ministry headed by Mr. Pattom Thanu Pilai has decided to resign. This decision was announced by Mr. Thanu Pillai Leader of the Travancore State Congress Parliamentary Party, at its meeting today.

NO INDIAN ARMY REVERSES IN KASHMIR

SIMLA, Oct. 9. (A.P.I.): Sardar Baldev Singh, Defence Minister Government of India described the Indian military position in Kashmir as "very satsifactory" and dismissed reports in the Pakistan press of Indian army reverses as "entirely wrong and without any foundations."

Nehru Visits Romsey Abbey

ROMSEY, Hampshire, Oct. 9, (Reuter): Prime Minister Pandit Nehru and his sister, Mrs. Pandit who are weekend guests at the country home of Earl and Countess Mountbatten rode through the narrow crowded streets of this small country marketown today in a jeep to visit the historic Romsey Abbey. The jeep a wartime acquisition of Lord Mountabatten was driven on its short run from the Mountbatten Estate on the edge of the town by Countess Mountbatten.

A relic of considerable interest to the Prime Minister walking about the Aisles was the flag of the last Viceroy of India which Lord Mountbatten brought to England for presentation to the Abbey this year, and which now hangs within its walls

COST OF FRENCH STRIKES

PARIS, Oct. 9. (Reuter): French Cabinet ministers tried throughout today to find a solution to the strike situation, which is estimated to be costing France daily an amount equal to the Marshal Aid she is receiving.

Over half a million workers are idle in the strike, which began in the coalfields last Monday, and has extended till it now threatens daily to engulf most of France's railways and docks.

At Longwy in Northern France, scene of clashes between strikers and police last night in which forty persons were injured, workers and shopkeepers observed a 24-hour strike as "a protest against police action".

At Cherbourg, Western France port, 400 striking railwaymen of the Confederation of Labour (C.G.T.) marched to the local prefecture to present their wage claims.

Other news on the strike front included a threatened 48-hour strike in the steel works of Eastern France (Moselle) and an unlimited strike threatened by officers of the French Merchant Navy

TEN R. S. S. WORKERS ARRESTED IN MEERUT

MEERUT, Oct. 9 (A.P.I.): Ten persons were arrested on the charge of holding a meeting and making propaganda for R. S. S. which has been banned and declared unlawful.

DURBAN, Oct. 9. (Reuter): The South African Indian Congress to-day cabled the Commonwealth Prime Ministers asking them to raise the question of the Indian problem in South Africa at the conference beginning in London on Monday.

FUTURE STATUS OF INDIANS IN CEYLON

Year-Old Negotiations End In Stalemate

COLOMBO, Oct. 9 (A.P.I.): Negotiations which have dragged on for nearly a year between India and Ceylon over the future status of Indians in Ceylon have reached a deadlock, it was stated here today

The final decision rested with Ceylon, it is learned.

The negotiations were set on foot by Mr. D. S. Senanayake, Prime Minister of Ceylon, in December of last year. After he had made a personal approach to Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, the Indian Premier, it was announced that agreement on fundamental principles had been reached.

The draft submitted later by the Ceylon Government did not, however, prove fully acceptable to India and during subsequent negotiations it became clear that there were vital fundamental differences to be settled.

The definition of Ceylon citizens "by descent" and by registration — now established by law — seeks to draw a distinction between the two groups in that the latter would be debarred from various beneficial measures of the Ceylon Government such as land development schemes.

This definition, which adversely affects Indians acquiring Ceylon Citizenship, has been interpreted by them as a breach of the spirit of the Nehru — Senanayake Agreement and an attempt to make Indians "second class citizens".

RESTRICTION ON FOREIGNERS

The Ceylon Government also enacted stringment measures restricting the immigration and entry of foreigners. This was interpreted as an attempt to put pressure on the Indians and their Government.

At one time the differences between the States had been narrowed down and complete agreement was expected, but Premier Senanayake was reported to have firmly refused to remove a discriminatory provision in the land development schemes on the ground that such a step would result in unfair competition by Indians at the expense of landless Ceylonese.

On the Indian side it was felt to be a matter of principle rather than a question of a few Indians getting crown land, and Pandit Nehru was reported to have been equally firm in insisting on the removal of the provision.

Hope of a settlement has not however been abandoned.

Although the impression that a rift between the two sister Dominions is now inevitable, some observers here feel Premier Senanayake (now in London for the Empire talks) will not allow the issue to develop into a breach of the cordial relations between the two countries.

MONSOON IN BOMBAY PROVINCE

A Review For 1948

If last year's monsoon came in like a lamb and walked out like a lion, this year's monsoon has reversed the gear. It came in like a lion and walked out like a lamb.

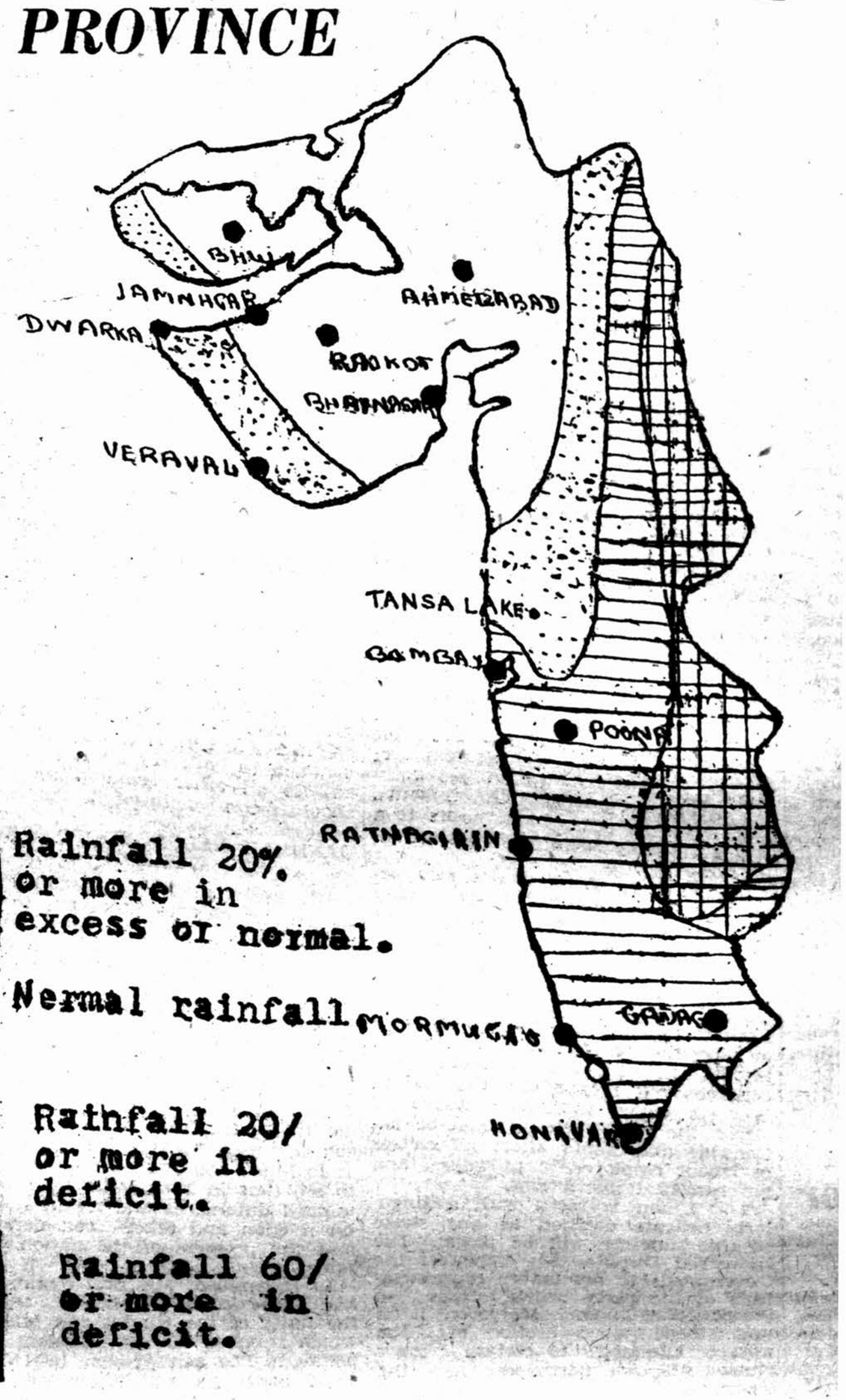
SCARCITY IN GUJERAT

It is of interest that Dohad in the Panchmahals District of Gujerat has escaped from the scarcity belt and actually recorded 29" as against the normal of 25". The deficiencies in the costal tracts of West saurashtra are also not very large being about 30 per cent upto the end of last month. These deficiencies were further reduced during the first week of this month which gave upto date 0.6" at Dwarka, 0.9" at Veraval, 0.5" at Rajkot and 3" at Surat. But the maximum deficiency has been felt in the East Saurashtra and in Gujerat outside the Panchmahals District.

REASON FOR SCANTY RAINFALL

The reason for the scantiness of rainfall in Gujerat is slightly peculiar. It may not be generally known that though Gujerat and Kathiawar are abutting into the Arabian Sea, the Arabian Sea monsoon does not bring rainfall directly into the area due to the absence of hills along the coast. It is always necessary that a depression or a low pressure area from the Bay of Bengal should travel Westwards across the country into Gujerat in order to pull up the Arabian Sea monsoon current and give rain to these parts. This year all the depressions from the Bay took a more Northwesterly track and thus almost avoided Gujerat. The most recent depression in the last week of September also moved into the Arabian Sea off Bombay coast by-passing Gujerat. As such the rain failed. As can be seen from the data given for Tansa Lake in the preceding table, the Tansa area also, though close to the Ghats, came within the scarcity belt, for the above reason. The accompanying map gives the location of the scarcity belt as compared to the conditions in other parts of the Presidency.

Though the monsoon was more or less normal in Konkan and Bombay Deccan, it gave scanty rainfall in Gujerat, Saurashtra and Cutch leading to almost famine conditions. This scanty rainfall belt extended upto Tansa Lake region and was reflected in the deficiency of rainfall in the Tansa Lake area where the lake was not filled up for the first time in the last 19 years. In some places in Gujerat, Saurashtra and Kathiawar this year's monsoon total (June to September) has been the smallest on record. Baroda recorded only 13" this year being the smallest total for the last 28 years. In Bhavnagar the total has been only 5", the smallest in 58 years. In Surat 14" was the total which was surpassed during the last 68 years only by the lowest avaible record of 13" in 1904. Ahmedabad's quota has been only 9", the lowest on record being 7" in 1918 and 5" in 1899. Tansa Lake's total comes to 66" which was surpassed during the last 52 years only 40" in 1899, 57" in 1905 and 62" in 1918. The following table gives this year's total monsoon rainfall at all the Observatories in Gujerat, Saurashtra and Cutch, the normal figures for period June to September, years of lowest recorded total and the year from which rainfall data are avaible. The figures of Tansa Lake are given for comparison



"Underdog Should Rise To His Fullest Stature"

JAI PRAKASH NARAIN DEMANDS DECENT MINIMUM WAGE FOR WORKERS

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Giving an assurance to Government that the labour would give its fullest co-operation to them to fight inflation, Mr. Jai Prakash Narain, Socialist leader sounded a note of warning to the effect that the labour would not allow itself to be sacrificed at the altar of anti-inflationary measures to the benefit of the capitalist class.

Mr. Jai Prakash Narain who was presiding over the 22nd Annual Conference of the All-India Postmen and Lower Grade Staff Union held at the Podar College Hall, Matunga, this evening, added that it was unjust to ask the labour alone to bear the burden of the anti-inflationary policy. The Government of India Mr. Jai-Prakash said that in the recent anti-inflation policy had made large concessions to the Capital, but paid absolutely no heed to the cost of living of workers which was soaring up everyday.

Referring to a speech of the Deputy Prime Minister of India made at Delhi, the Socialist leader said that the Government were complaining that the labour was constantly asking higher and higher salaries. "This is not so", Mr. Jai Prakash stressed and he added that the Government employee was only anxious to protect his present salary which was daily depleting as a result of rising prices.

He welcomed move of the Communication Minister of India for joint consultations between the Communication Department and the Postmen's Union and he suggested that the Railway, Post and Telegraph which were nationalised, should be run on a joint basis between the administration and the workers. This, the Socialist leader opined, would create a "joint understanding to serve a common purpose"

In new India, Mr. Jai Prakash remarked, the underdog should rise to his fullest stature. But he deplored that the reverse was the case as in the British days. To-day, it was the high official and fat salaried bureaucrat that continued to enjoy all the privileges, while the workers in field and factories remained in the same old economic and social "rut" as before. Demanding that a new inquiry committee should be appointed to fix up a decent minimum wage for all workers. Mr. Narain contended that the maximum salary for the high salaried employees should be fixed at Rs. 1,000. It was shameful for the India Governor-General, governors and ministers both Ceutral and Provincial to draw fat salaries when many Government employees were compelled to tighten their belts due to rising prices.

Stating that the struggle of the working class had not ended after the end of the British rule, Mr. Jai Prakash Narain exhorted the Indian worker to take part in politics. 'Unless you enter politics and try to influence the Government, a workers' raj will never come off". he concluded.

Mr. N. M. Joshi who recently gave up his post as the General Secretary of the All-India Trade Union Congress declared that it was the duty of the Indian Government to give effect to the recommendations of the Pay Commission fully and squarely. He told postmen that they would be justified if they fought for this demand.

"After the end of the British rule, Mrs. Aruna Asaf Ali President of the Delhi Postmen's Union, said that, the aim of the working class movement should be the establishment of a workers' and Peasants raj. To attain this objective, Mrs Asaf Ali called upon workers to organise a militant trade union movement, and prepare weapons to bring about a social revolution.

In the course of his address Mr. Sushil Kavalekar, Chairman of the Reception Committee of the Conference said that the problems concerning the workers of the Post and Telegraph Department were part of labour problems of the country.

The most important problem confronting the country—the economic problem, the Chairman of the Reception Committee said, "is a problem of how to keep our body and soul together". The cost of living was shooting up every day, but, Mr. Kavalekar regretted that the Government had not implemented the recommendation of the Pay Commission about dearness allowance. Other recommendations regarding leave, educational facilities for the children of the employees, pensions, gratuities and other things were yet put into effect.

Shri Jaiprakash Narain addressing the Indian Postmen's Conference on Saturday ev ng at the Podar College Hall.

RESTORATION OF DEMOCRACY

Spanish Socialist Party's Plan

PARIS, Oct. 9. (Reuter): The Spanish Socialist Party in exile to-day called for restoration of democracy in Spain, elimination of totalitarian influences from the Government, and adherence to Western Union and the Marshall Plan

The call was made in an eight-point programme issued to the world press in Paris, where the United Nations faces the prospect of a first class political battle on the Spanish issue. The statement said Spanish socialists and "other anti-totalitarian groups" had reached agreement to "bring about a solution of the Spanish political problem."

It is known that United States Secretary of State Mr. George Marshall discussed the Spanish question a few days ago with Mr. Ernest Bevin and M. Robert Schuman, British and French Foreign Ministers.

There is reported to be a feeling in United States Government quarters that Spain might be admitted to one or two of the United Nations specialised agencies to which non-members are eligible.

Any such move, which would be strongly supported by the Latin American Bloc, would however run into violent Soviet opposition and less violent resistance from other quarters, and there are even some Latin American countries like Mexico, Guatemala and Costa Rica who are critical of the Franco Regime.

GENERAL DETERMINATION TO BAN ATOM BOMBS

Amended Canadian Resolution May Solve Deadlock

PARIS, Oct. 9, (Reuter): French and Canadian and United Nations delegates may unite today in a fresh attempt to solve East-West differences on atom control.

The two countries are expected to present the Eleven-Nation Atomic Control Subcommittee, beginning its second day's work today, with an amended Canadian resolution expressing general determination to ban the atom bomb.

The newly appointed Subcomittee ended yesterday's session in deadlock.

Russia flatly rejected the American version of atom control when a Canadian resolution, asking the General Assembly to pronounce jugement on the deadlock was discussed.

Before adjourning the Subcommittee, the President, Sir Benegal Narsinga Rao, said the present main difference might be resolved by making explicit in the Canadian resolution the general determination to ban atom bombs.

He suggested that the French and Canadian delegates try to frame an amendment to this effect, to be presented when the subcommittee meets this morning.

As well as the Canadian resolution, the Subcommittee has five others before it, including the Soviet compromise proposals asking that banning of atom bombs and their destruction should come into effect simultaneously with a treaty providing "effective international control" of atomic energy.

The remaining four are: Syrian amendment to the Canadian resolution asking the Atom Commission to draw up a treaty based on the majority recommendations; and Australian proposal for intensified efforts to resolve East-West differences and prepare a detailed plan for control of atomic energy specifying at what stage stockpiles should be destroyed.

A proposal from Ecuador for a fifteennation Subcommittee including the Big Powers to report on possibilities of agreement; and a second Australian resolution on the same lines as the Ecuador proposal.

CHIEF OF GENERAL STAFF VISITS LEH

MAJ.-GENERAL KALWANT SINGH AND COL. J. T. SATARAVALA BEING WELCOMED AT THE LEH AIRFIELD.

The Ladakh Valley, which is the farthest Buddhist stronghold in India was recently under threat of invasion by hordes from Pakistan. Major-General Kalwant Singh, the Chief of the General Staff, Indian Army, who visited Leh on October 2, foresaw the future possibilities of enemy building up his defences in this extreme north west point of India even as early as February this year. As the GOC Commanding our forces in Jammu Kashmir, he conceived and prepared defensive positions in this valley. Under his instructions an airfield was constructed in Leh, the highest in Asia, at a height of 11,500 feet, by a Ladakhi engineer Mr. Nibru.

GANDHI MEMORIAL FUND

Post Offices To Receive Contributions From November

NEW DELHI, Oct. 9, (A.P.I.): 25,000 Indian Post Office are to help in the collection of donations for Gandhi Memorial Fund. Mr. Khurshed Lal, the new Deputy Minister for Communications has arranged that post offices like banks may now receive contributions for the fund from the beginning of November and issue receipts to the donors.

This has been done with a view to stimulate collection collection in the rural areas where there are no facilities for donations through banks. Certain banks in urban areas have already been authorised by the Gandhi Memorial Fund Committee to collect donations on its behalf. It is expected that the public both in rural and urban areas will take advantage of this arrangement to discharge their debt to the memory of the Father of the Nation.

Steps are being taken to put this scheme into operation within a few weeks. Mr. Kurshed Lal has personally appealed to the postal employees to treat the work of receiving collections for this fund not as a routine official duty but as their patriotic contribution to an important national work.

Gandhi Memorial Fund

ERNAKULAM, Oct. 9 (A.P.I.): A donation of Rs. 3,000 to the Gandhi National Memorial Fund was announced at a meeting in connection with Gandhi Jayanti organised yesterday under the auspices of the staff and Labour Associations of Cochin Port Mr. E. Ikkanda Warrier, Chief Minister of Cochin presided.

INDIA-CEYLON AIR AGREEMENT

NEW DELHI, Oct. 9 (A.P.I.): The delegations of the Government of Ceylon and India concluded today their discussions which commenced on Thursday last in regard to an Air Transport Agreement between the two dominions, says a press "communique".

The Ceylon delegation was headed by Sir John Kotelawala. Minister for Transport and Works, Ceylon and Mr. C. Sittampalam, Minister for Posts and Telecommunications, Ceylon and the Indian Delegation by Khurshed Lal, Deputy Minister for Communications.

The agreement now awaits formal approval by the respective governments.

The agreement consists of 13 articles and an annex together with an exchange of notes. The agreement provides for the categories of traffic which may be carried the designation of airlines, operating permission, use of airports, determination of capacity, fixation of tariffs, change of type of aircraft on the same route, exchange of information and statistics and for consultation and settlement of disputes.

The agreement will come into force on the day it is signed.

The pending question relating to transport of air mails was also satisfactorily settled.

Indian Engineers Form New Society

NEW DELHI, Oct. 9 (A.P.I.): A new organisation called the Indian National Society on soil and mechanics and foundation engineering has been formed by the engineers working in different fields in India with aim of encouraging the study of, and research in soil mechanics and foundation engineering.

The object of the society will be to study the developments that have taken place in the sphere of science during the last two decades and devise ways and means of applying the results of their study to the designing, construction and maintenance of various engineering projects in India.

The Society will provide liaison with the International Society on Soil Mechanics and Engineering Foundation and each member of the Society will automatically become a member of the International body without any additional liability.

Research In Indian Fisheries

NEW DELHI, Oct. 9 (A.P.I.): The establishment of the Indian Fisheries Research Committee to formulate a comprehensive plan of research in Indian fisheries and to have effective co-ordination and integration of all research in this connection has been recommended by the All-India Fisheries Conference held here recently, it is learnt here.

The Conference has also recommended that the Committee should be composed of seven members nominated by the Government of India from among leading research workers and should undertake an immediate assessement of information relating to research in Indian Fisheries conducted in the Province, States and Universities.

BAREILLY Oct. 8, (API): Congress won the Bareilly-Budaun rural seat of the U. P. Legislative Council when Shri Ram Lakahan was declared elected today. Shriram Lakahan, Congress nominee, polled 144 votes and Shri Radheyraman Lala, (Zamindar Party), his rival 93 votes.

KRISHNA PRASADA LEAVES FOR BERNE

BOMBAY, Oct. 9 (API).—Mr. Krishna Prasada, Director-General of Posts and Telegraphs, Government of India, who is leading the Indian delegation to the Executive Liaison Commeeting", said Mr. Krishna Prasad in Union Congress to be held at Berne and Locarno, left Bombay to Berne by an Air India International plane about 12-30 a.m. today.

Mr. S. Sengupta, Assistant Director of Posts and Telegraphs and a member of the delegation, who is at present in Geneva, will join Mr. Krishna Prasad at Berne next week.

"Matters relating to popularising and making the air mails cheaper for the public throughout the world are to be discussed at the forthcoming Congress meeting", said Mr. Krishna Prasada in an interview here today. He added that the Committee would see how the revised convention had been given effect to and what difficulties had been experienced by various countries. The meeting would also decide how these difficulties should be resolved.

R. A. F. Attack Terrorist Camps In Malaya

SINGAPORE, Oct. 8, (UPA): R.A.F. Beaufighters and Spitfires attacked two terrorist camps in the west Pahang area with bombs, rockets and cannon and machine gun fire.

One Spitfire crashed during the operation, officials here announced.

Pakistan Federal Court Chief Justice

KARACHI, Oct. 9. (A.P.A.): Sir Abdul Rashid, Chief Justice of the Lahore High Court has been appointed the first Chief Justice of the Federal Court of Pakistan it was learned

Dasara Celebrations In Bangalore

(From Our Corespondent)

BANGALORE, (By Air Mail)

Amidst scenes of pomp, splendour, pageantry and rejoicings, the Dasara Celebrations, popularly called NAVARATRI (Nine nights) which is observed all over India as a national festival, commenced on October 3 in Mysore City with the holding of a Durbar in the morning by His Highness Sri Jaya Chamaraja Wadiyar, Maharaja of Mysore.

Taking the customary ceremonial bath His Highness worshipped Lord Ganesha and Goddess Chamundeswari, the Tutelary Diety of he Royal Family in the precincts of the Palace and entered the Durbar Hall where NAVAGRAHA PUJA was performed. When His Highness took his seat on the Throne a volley of 21 guns was fired in salute from the ramparts of the Palace Battery.

Next the representatives of the principal Mutts and Muzrai Temples in the State offered MANTRAKSHATAI (blessings) to the Ruler. The Chief Minister other ministers, Sirdars, members of the Ursu family and other high officials of the State then offered Nazar to the Maharaja. The Durbar concluded with the distribution of garlands and pansupari to the durbaris. In front of the Palace there was a large gathering of men women and children to witness the colourful Durbar held in the traditional oriental style.

Strike Violence In California

WILMINGTON, CALIFORNIA, Oct. 8, (UPA): Rock-hurling oil strikers and sympathizers demonstrated along the waterfront today and massed in front of refineries in the first major outbreak of strike violence here in weeks.

Four men were injured and two others were jailed in one outbreak at the Union Old Company docks.

Some 500 strikers and sympathizers staged a mass demonstration outside the Richfield Refinery. The demonstrators were cleared from plant entrances by steel helmeted deputy sheriffs. Mass picketing came as Richfield announced the resumption of full scale operations. The Company sent letters to its striking employees saying that unless they returned to work their jobs would be filled by others

World Horticulturists To Meet

OOTACAMUND, Oct. 9 (API): India, it is learnt, has been asked to send delegates to a Convention of Park Executives in the United States of America to be held in Boston.

This Convention, it is stated, has been called for finding ways and means of improving specialised horticulture in the United States by an exchange of ideas with foreign horticulturists.

KARACHI Oct 8 (A. P. I.): During the Prime Minister's absence from Pakistan in connection with the Commonwealth Premiers' Conference the portfolio of Foreign Affairs and Commonwealth relations will be held by Mr. Ghulam Mohammad, that of States and Frontier Regions by Sardar Abdur Rab Nishtar and the defence portfolio by Khwaja Shahabud in, stated a press note issued by the Government of Pakistan today

Canteen For Central Government Staff

Mr. S. Lall, Secretary, Ministry of Labour performing the opening ceremony of a model canteen for the Government of India Staff, in the Secretariat, New Delhi.

MOSCOW PLAN PLAIN AS 'MEIN KAMPF'

(Continued from Page 14)

for the United States armoured divisions to enter Prague, which was a matter almost of hours.

"I and my colleagues of all parties foresaw at that time that the armies of democracy would melt in the sunlight of victory, while the forces of totalitarian despotism could be held together on a gigantic scale for an indefinite time.

"I will not encourage you with false hopes of a friendly settlement with Soviet Russia. It may be that some formula will be found, or some artificial compromise effected which will be hailed as a solution and deliverance.

NOT SINCE IVAN THE TERRIBLE

"But the fundamental danger and antagonism will remain. The 14 men in the Kremlin who rule over 300,000,000 of human beings with an arbitrary authority never possessed by any Czar since Ivan The Terrible, and who are now holding down nearly half Europe by Communist methods, dread the friendship of the free civilised world as much as they would its hostility.

"If the Iron Curtain were lifted, if free intercourse, commercial and cultural, were allowed, between the hundreds of millions of good-hearted human beings who dwell on either side, the power of this wicked oligarchy in Moscow would soon be undermined and the spell of their Communist doctrines broken.

RELIANCE ON STRENGTH

"Therefore, for the sake fo their own interests and skins they cannot allow any intercourse or inter-mingling. Above all, they fear and hate the genial influences of free and easy democratic life such as we have gradually evolved for ourselves in the Western world.

"These they know would be fatal, not only to their ideological theories and to their imperialistic desires for domination but even more to their own dictatorial power.

"Therefore, while patience should be practised to the utmost limits which our safety alows we should not delude ourselves with the vain expectation of a change of heart in the ruling forces of Communist Russia. Neither should we be under any delusion about the foundations of peace.

"IT IS MY BELIEF—I SAY IT WITH DEEP SORROW—THAT AT THE PRESENT TIME, THE ONLY SURE FOUNDATION OF PEACE AND OF THE PREVENTION OF ACTUAL WAR RESTS UPON STRENGTH.

"If it were not for the stocks of atomic bombs now in the trusteeship of the United States there would be no means of stopping the subjugation of Western Europe by Communist mechanisations backed by Russian armies and enforced by political police.

WARNING AGAINST DEADLY TRAP

"We have the example of Czechoslovakia where Stalin has perpetrated exactly the same act of aggression in 1948 as Hitler did when he marched into Prague in 1939 nine year ago.

"It is part of the established technique of the cold war the Soviets have begun against us all that in any country which has fallen into their power people of character and personality, outstanding in any walk of life from the manual workers to the university professor shall be what is called in their savage jargon "liquidated"

"This is all set forth before our eyes as plainly as Hitler told us about his plans in 'Mein Kampf".

"I hope that the Western Nations and particularly our own country and the United States will not fall into the same deadly trap twice over.

"Of one thing I am quite sure, that if the United States were to consent, in reliance upon any paper agreement to destroy the stocks of atomic bombs which they have accumulated they would be guilty of murdering human freedom and committing suicide themselves.

"I hope you will give full consideration to my words. I have not always been wrong.

LET SOVIET GO BACK TO CRUZON LINE

"Nothing stands between Europe today and complete subjugation to Communist tyranny but the atomic bomb in American possession. If the Soviet Government wish to see atomic energy internationaliced and its military use outlawed, it is not only by verbal or written agreements that they must reassure the world but by action, which speak louder than words.

"Let them liberate by their departure the 11 ancient capitals of Eastern Europe which they now hold in their claws. Let them go back for the Curzon Line as was agreed upon in the days when we were fighting as comrades together.

"Let them set free the million or more German and Japanese prisoners they now hold as slaves. Let them cease to oppress torment and exploit the immense parts of Germany and Austria which are now in their hands.

TERRITORY—SEEKING

"The lifting of the blockade at Berlin would be merely the stopping of blackmail. There should be no reward for that.

"Let them cease to distract Malaya and Indonesia. Let them liberate the Communist-held portion of Korea. Let them cease to foment the hidous civil war in China.

"Above all, let them throw open their vast regions on equal terms to the ordinary travel and traffic of mankind. Let them give other the chance to breathe freely and let them breathe freely themselves.

"No one wants to take anything that belong to them, away from them.

"After all, we are asking them to do no more than what the other victorious states have done of their own free will.

"No other of the former Allies has tried to add large territories and populations to their domain.

"Britain, indeed, has gone to the opposite extreme and cast away her Empire in the East with both her hands".

"Let the Russians be content to live on their own and cease to darken the world and prevent its recovery by their ceaseless threat, intrigues and propaganda.

MEANS OF SECURITY

"When they have done this, or even more of it, and given these proofs of good faith and given up what they have no right to take, then, indeed it will be time to raise the question of putting away the one vast, and I believe sure and overwhelming means of security which remains for protection and guards the progress of mankind".

Mr. Churchill continuing, said that he had hoped during the war years that after the war, Russia, whatever her ideology, would become one of the three or four supreme factors in preserving peace: "That she would have access to every ocean, guaranteed by the world organisation of which she would be a leading member and that she would have the freest access to raw materials of every kind.

"That still remains the aim and ideal. If it has not been attained, if on the contrary enormous barriers have been erected against it, it is the Soviet Government that has set them up and is fortifying them every day over ever larger areas.

IF RUSSIA HAD THE ATOM BOMB...

"The question is asked: "What will hapen when they get the atom bombs themselves and accumulated a large store?

"You can judge for yourselves what will happen then by what is happening now.

"What do you suppose would be the position if it had been Communist Russia instead of free enterprise America which has created the atomic weapon?

"Instead of being a sombre guarantee of peace and freedom, it would have become an irresistible method of human enslavement. No one in his senses can believe that we have limitless period of time before us.

"We ought to bring matters to a head and make a final settlement. We ought not to go jogging along improvident incompetent waiting for something to turn up by which I mean waiting for something bad to turn up for us.

"The western nations will be far more likely to reach a lasting settlement without bloodshed if they formulated their just demands while they have the atomic power and before the Russian Communists have got it too.

SUPPORT TO ATTLEE GOVT.

"I am, therefore, of the oponion that our Party is bound to support any firm measures which the Government found capable of taking and that our country, with the rest of the British Commonwealth and Empire, should be ready to work with the United States and, after consultation act with them and with the free Governments of Europe.

"Meanwhile we have a situation in Berlin which may at any time precipitate a hideous world struggle. Had I been responsible I would not have allowed it to develop in this way."

The blockade of Berlin was an unequal trial of strength an unfair ordeal which should have been met by counter-measures by which "at a much earlier stage we should have had something practical to bargain with, and not be reduced to bickering and bluster and a very hard task."

FUTURE OF GERMANY

The tremendous efforts, however, that the American and British Air Forces were making in Berlin, he said "has demonstrated to Germans in the Western zones, as no words could have done, that the future of Germany lies with the European family and with glory and civilisation of the West, to which the German race has a measureless contribution to make.

TRIBUTE TO MACARTHUR

In a reference to Japan Mr. Churchill said: "When I survey the misfortune in which Europe is plunged I admire the wisdom and statecraft which General MacArthur has displayed in his dealings with Japan. He is making it possible for all decent Japanese to say 'the future of our country lies with the United States and their sister nation our old ally Britain.

"For all these reasons and with such reservations as I have thought right to make we support the foreign policy of the Government in labouring for peace in taking a firm stand against encroachments and aggressions of Soviet Russia and in not being bullied bull dozed and blackmailed out of Berlin whatever the consequences might be."

SOCIALIST MISMANAGEMENT

Attacking Socialism Mr. Churchill declared: "From the day when the news of our landslide into Socialism flashed around the world we feel in the estimation of every country friendly or hostile and this process has continued with every year that has passed. We have recklessly cast away our interests our duties and our reputations for good faith in many parts of the globe.

ON INDIA

"We have repudiated all our pledges and obligations to great masses of people who trusted us from Princes to the millions of untouchables who had no other hope than British justice.

"Of all our special obligations throghout India including many which involved our national honour and good faith the only one which we are punctiously fulfilling is t opay the vast sum of money to the new Governments of India for having protected them against the Japanese invasion and conquest.

"The orgie of anarchy and murder which I predicted in Burma has already come to pass.

"The Socialists more than any other party in the state have broken their word in Palestine and by indescribable mismanagement have brought us into widespread hatred and disrepute there and throughout the world"

VICTIMS OF E..RTHQUAKE OF ASKHABAD FLOWN OUT OF CITY

Soviet Govt.'s Immediate Relief

LONDON, Oct. 9, (Reuter): Six thousand wounded were flown out of the earthquake stricken city of Askhabad, in the Soviet Turkmenian Republic, in the three days since disaster struck the town on Tuesday night, Moscow radio said today.

Others were being evacuated today.

One thousand doctors and nurses were rushed to the town, emergency hospitals were set up and a temporary water supply organised to replace the smashed water works.

Food, clothing, prefabricated houses and tents were also sent to shelter the thousands of homeless, the radio said.

The earthquake shook the Persian Soviet frontier area.

It began with a twenty-second tremor on Tuesday night and continued intermittently until Wednesday morning.

An earthquake shock of moderate intensity at its origin about 2,070 miles from Bombay and with probable epicentre near latitude zero degrees and longitude 95 degrees east in the sea to the west of Sumatra island, was recorded by the Seismograph at the Colaba observatory at 12-38 a.m. today.

SARAT BOSE LEAVES FOR EUROPE

CALCUTTA, Oct. 9 (API).—Mr. Sarat Chandra Bose left today by air for Europe on a three months' visit for health reasons. He was accompanied by his wife Mrs. Bibhavati Bose, two daughters and a son.

Mr. Bose will take the Air India International plane today from Bombay for Rome where he will halt a couple of days and settle his European itinerary.

Id-Ul-Zuha Holiday

NEW DELHI, Oct. 9 (A.P.I.): Thursday, October 14 will be observed as a closed holiday in the Government of India offices at Delhi and Simla instead of Friday, October 15 as previously announced on account of Id-Ul-Zuha, says a press note.

'PROPAGATE GOSPEL OF NON-VIOLENCE'

Importance Of Gandhiji's Teachings Stressed

BOMBAY, Saturday.

A note of warning against the menace of linguistic provinces was sounded by Justice Mr N. H. Bhagwati, addressing a Progressive Group Gandhi Jayanti meeting this evening. He said the nation was today facing the same situation as during the days of agitation for Pakistan.

"The same slogan of cultural difference which caused the division of India are now being disseminated among the people today," Justice Bhagwati cautioned. "The matter has gone so far that even the necessity of a common language now appear to be unheeded".

"The one thing which Gandhiji held dearest to his heart was the idea of a united India. Today Pakistan has become an accomplished fact. But we must see that the country is not divided further. We have got to live as Indians first and Indians last. If we remember that, we are nearer to the ideal of Gandhiji," the speaker said.

Declaring that Gandhiji belonged to the whole world, Justice Bhagwati asked the people to spread his gospel of non-violence to all humanity.

The speaker emphasised the necessity of the cultivation of civic responsibility among the people. He said the lack of it was the cause for the re-imposition of controls which was against the wish of Gandhiji.

Mr. Naushir Bharucha, speaking next, referred to the tense world situation and said that today there was the greatest need for the propagation of the principle of non-violence on an international plane. He suggested the establishment of centres throughout the world to preach Gandhiji's teachings.

Mr. M. U. MasCarenhas, Mayor, and Mr. Moinuddin Harris called upon the people to implement Gandhiji's constructive programme. Mr. Harris said Gandhiji was a socialist and he expected every Indian to work for the establishment of a socialist state in India.

The meeting, at the outset, passed a resolution condoling the death of Mr. K. F. Nariman and placing on record his manifold services to the country.

Mr. Anklesaria, Vice-President of the Progressive Group, presided.

ALL-INDIA ASSOCIATION OF FINE ARTS

Convenors Of Regional Committees Appointed

BOMBAY, Oct. 9 (A.P.I.): The Governing Council of the All-India Association of Fine Arts met in Bombay at Greens Hotel on Saturday the 9th October. Mr. G. Venkatachalam, president of the Association, presided.

It was announced that Dr. Aiyyapan (Madras), Messrs. Ishwar Dass and Mukandi Lal (U.P.) Mr. Saywickjee (E. Punjab), Mr. Radha Mohan (Orissa), Dr. Nihar Ranjan Roy (Calcutta)., Mr. K. Madhava Menon (Trivandrum), Mr. Babhesh Sanyal (Delhi) had been appointed convenors for the formation of Regional Committees in their respective Provinces. It was decided to register the Association in Delhi.

As the preliminary work in respect of affiliation of the various art organisations in the country was now complete with minor exceptions, it was decided to go ahead with an initial programme which was to consist of:—

(1) issue of a rugiar art bulletin; (2) travelling exhibition; (3) scholarships.

It was decided to approach the various Provincial Governments through the respective Regional Committees for financial assistance in giving effect to the above programmes.

In respect of Bombay, a deputation consisting of Justice Karl Khandalawalla, P. A. Narielwalay. K. M. Gandhy, M. Svetoslov Roerich. Dr. Moti Chandra, Mr. G. Venkatachalam and Mr. V. R. Amberkar, was appointed to wait on the Premier in this respect.

It was further announced that out of the funds collected for the conference by the Reception Committee, a balance of about Rs. 9000/- has been donated to the Association by the Reception Committee.

Chimanlal Shah Elected Consembly Member

BOMBAY, Oct. 9 (A.P.I.): Mr. Chimanlal C. Shah, Solicitor and member of the Standing Committee of the Bombay Municipal Corporation, has been elected as a member of India's Constituent Assembly from Sourashtra. The election was held in Rajkot on September 24.

City Markets

SHARE BAZAR

BOMBAY, Oct. 9.—The Bombay Stock Exchange was closed today being a Saturday but in private Tata Defds. were quoted at Rs. 1481/4 while Bombay Dyeings were done at Rs. 1022/8.

THE INDIAN STOCK EXCHANGE LTD.

BOMBAY, Oct. 9.

Tata Ordinary 292; Tata Deferred 1481/4; Indian Iron 24/13; Steel Corpn. of Bengal 20/9; Bombay Dyeing 1022/8; Central India 281/14; Gokak 295; Kohinoor 290; Simple—188; Swadeshi 303/12; Tata Power 1675; Associated Cement 157/8; Belapur 261/14; Bombay Burma (Old) 375; Scindia 24/13; Central Bank 89; New India 64; Tata 2nd Pref 139/12.

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, Oct. 9.

The cotton market was fairly steady on routine trade and prices were mostly steady.

At the opening February was quoted at Rs. 584 and declined to Rs. 583-8 on scattered selling. Thereafter little short covering and renewed buying appeared and cotton advanced at Rs. 585-8 and steadied around Rs. 584-8.

Later on trading was moderate and due to new selling pressure February declined at Rs. 582-4. At this low level some operators were attracted and February steadily advanced at Rs. 586, and steadied around to Rs. 585-8. Finally the market closed at 2 p.m. as under:—

I.C.C. February	Rs. 585	8	0
I.C.C. May	572	12	0
I.C.C. July	577	4	0
I.C.C. September	571	12	0

INDIAN COTTON PARITY

Bombay, Oct. 9.

Indian Cotton February contract is 851 cents below New York March at exchange rate 333

GOLD & SILVER

Bombay, Oct. 9.

The local Bullion market was moderately steady today and quotations were fluctuating within a narrow range but the undertone of the market was relatively steady.

Forward Silver opened to-day quiet at Rs. 175 and declined at Rs. 174-8 on scattered selling but steadied at Rs. 175 on slight short covering and buying. Professional operators were buying at low level and were thus preventing market to record any further drop. Ready Silver was quoted at a premium of Rs. 3-12 at Rs. 178-12.

Gold also opened quiet at Rs. 114-14. Some trading in Forward Gold was carried out privately outside and it was quoted at Rs. 114-8. Sovereigns were done at Rs. 76-4. Final quotations were as under:—

Silver Forward	174	8	0
Silver Ready	177	8	0
Gold Ready	115	0	0
Sovereign	77	0	0

PRODUCE MARKET

Bombay, Oct. 9.

The local Produce market opened very steady to-day on increased buying by some professional operators and on export-drive possibilities.

Castorseeds May delivery opened at Rs. 127-14 and steadily advanced at Rs. 128-9 on increased renewed buying by some professional operators and short covering. Teji Mandi rate was quoted at Rs. 3-2. Later there was renewed buying and May delivery advanced at 129/1. At this level source profit taking come in and Castorseeds May declined at Rs 128/11. Market closed fairly steady.

Groundnuts and Linseed were also fairly steady with more inquiries and moderate turnover prices advanced some points on renewed buying by interested parties.

Quotations were as under:—

GROUNDNUTS:			
Khandesh quality	35	0	0
Coromandal	33	4	0
Bold Ready	34	0	0
Bold December-January	30	10	0
CASTORSEEDS:			
Ready	29	0	0
May delivery	128	11	0
LINSEEDS:			
Ready	27	0	0
Nov.-Dec. delivery	27	6	0
Feb.-March	26	0	0
GROUNDNUT OILS:			
Ready receipts	19	4	0
October	19	0	0
November	18	4	0
December	18	0	0
Linseed Oil	16	8	0
Castorseed oil first pressing	19	0	0
Castorseed Oil Commercial quality	17	8	0
Gingelly	225 to 230		

New York Cotton Decline On Bureau Reports And Hedges

WALL STREET MARKET BARELY STEADY

NEW YORK, Oct. 8.

COTTON: After early indecision, trading became more active under increased pre-bureau covering and trade buying with hedges unimportant. The market reopened practically unchanged from the adjournment levels with the bureau crop estimate of 15,079,000 about expected. Prices later sagged with on the elimination of bureau uncertainties bringing out some profittaking and hedges. The C.C.C. reports that crop loans upto September 30th totalled 537,000 bales indicating an increase of 188,000. Prices declined to the day's low levels under dribbles of hedges and other light selling which found trade support indifferent. Local covering and some weekend pricefixing finally imparted a steady tendency. Sales are estimated at 150.000 bales.

NEW YORK COTTON CLOSING.

New York, Oct. 8

October	31.59—04
December	31.24 + 03
December Highest	31.30—09
December Lowest	31.17—04
March	31 08+02
May	30 80+02
July	29.64—01
Middling Spot	32.09+03

NEW ORLEANS COTTON CLOSING.

New York. Oct. 8.

October	31.60+02
December	31.18+01
March	31 05+05
May	30 76+01
Middling Spot	30 95—

ALEXANDRIA MARKET

Alexandria, Oct. 8.

KARNAK:—	
January	71.70—113
March	72.20— 97
ASHMOUNI:—	
December	50.10—72
February	50 50—80

WALL STREET MARKET

STOCKS: A cautious but steady recovery movement halted owing to some profittaking and a desire to await Security Council developments. Changes eitherway rarely reached one-point with losses in slight majority. Rails were mixed with the problem of settling wage and hours demands of one million nonoperating rail workers now before President Truman who is expected to name an emergency fact-finding board to study the dispute and make recommendations. If either side balks at the board's report the unions involved are legally free to strike sixty days from that date. The averages were industrials 182.48 and rails 60.28. Activity dwindled considerably as traders once again returned to the sidelines to await further news in connection with the ported talks in Paris on efforts to terminate the Berlin blockade. The main body dritted fractionally lower attributed more to lack of demand than any real selling pressure with the latter largely professional some steel and chemical issues showed some resistance. The market closed barely steady, showing fairly widespread fractional losses.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

NEW YORK, Oct. 8.

American Telephone and Telegraph	151-3/8
Amerex Holding Co.	24
Anaconda Copper Mining	36-3/8
Chase National Bank	34-3/4
Sinclair Oil	25-7/8
Firestone Tyre and Rubber Co.	49
General Electri. Co.	39-3/4
General Motors	62-1/4
Ingersol Rand	67-1/2
International Nickel	31-1/4
National City Bank of New York	38-3/8
New York Central Rail Road Co.	16-3/8
Socony Vacuum Corporation ...	18-7/8
Texas Corporation	57-1/8
Union Carbide New Stock	40-1/2
U. S. Smelting Refining Mining Co. bid	45-1/4
U. S. Steel Corporation Common	81
Western Union Telegraph	19-1/4

CHICAGO GRAINS

CHICAGO GRAIN: Were strong early in active dealing with soyabeans advancing sharply on the news that the C.C.C. would commence buying soyabeans for export to occupied zones in Germany and Japan. Commercial interests continued to buy wheat while maize reflected the strength in the cash market and official predictions that more maize may enter government loan from this year's crop than in any year's production since 1939 Increased profittaking in most grains and lack of follow-up buying subsequently erased the earlier improvement.

CHICAGO WHEAT.

CHICAGO, Oct. 8.

December 2.25-3/4.
May 2.19-1/8.
July 2.03.

LONDON WHEAT.

London. Oct. 8.

London Australian Wheat bulk unoffered.

Irregularities In British Board Of Trade

Full Judicial Inquiry To Be Held

LONDON, Oct. 8, (API): A junior Government Minister, John W. Belcher, was named tonight in a statement from the Prime Minister's residence announcing that a full judicial inquiry is to be held into allegations of irregularities in the Board of Trade.

This was the first official statement on rumours and unofficial reports that, during the past week, have set all Britain talking.

Issued from 10 Downing Street, the notice said allegations had been made that money obtained from a member of a firm of football pool promoters "had been used to influence the course of action of the Board of Trade"

Mr. Harold Wilson, President of the Board of Trade, gave orders that the fullest assistance should be given to the police in their investigations.

"Since the name of J. W. Belcher, M. P. the Parliamentary Secretary, had been mentioned, he asked, with the latter's agreement, that the Lord Chancellor should inquire into the allegation" statement said.

The police, the statement said, were already conducting another investigation which subsequently became covered in the Lord Chancellor's inquiry.

This was an allegation that in return for "a substantial payment of cash" facilities for the import of equipment for fun-fairs could be obtained.

The calling of a full judicial inquiry requires a motion in Parliament.

As soon as Parliament reassembles on October 25, therefore, the motion is to be laid before both houses under the Tribunals of Inquiry (Evidence) Act, 1921.

Select Committees or Royal Commissions with sweeping powers of investigation can be set up under this act.

Speculation during the past week has linked the Lord Chancellor's investigation with a "black market" in textiles and other goods.

The official Downing Street statement, however, said: "no other alleged irregularity has been before the Government nor has the Lord Chancellor's inquiry been concerned with any investigations which have been, or are being, carried out by the police and by board of trade investigation staff in the course of their normal duties into so called black market activities"

John Belcher, mentioned in the statement, is a tall, slim economic expert who has once a railway clerk, aged 43, he is married and has a son and two daughters. He has been Parliamentary Secretary to the Board Trade since 1946

LONDON PEPPER

LONDON, Oct. 8. (UPA): The Pepper Market was quiet today with both white and black quoted at the common price of 3sh. 9d. 2f.

LONDON SILVER

LONDON, Oct. 8. (UPA): The Silver price remained unchanged at 47 pence per ounce for both spot and forward in London today. Trading was quiet.

Bullion brokers, Mocatta Goldsmith in their quarterly report commented that the fact that silver now is one of the most important metals used in rearmament, market tendencies suggest that this may cause some increase in the price.

WORTH STREET QUIET

NEW YORK, Oct 8. (UPA): Trading was quiet on the Worth Street Cotton Cloth Market today except for inquiries from bag and asphalt traders.

The Government third cotton crop estimate netted little comment since it indicated an yield of 15.079,000 bales as per general expectations.

Calicut Market

CALICUT, Oct. 9.

Coiryarn Beypore 135/145; Quilandy 145/155; Fibre Garbled 105; Ungarbled 95; Cocoanuts Raw 120: Dry 150; Cocoanut Oil 560; Copra Office 380; Dilpasand 390; Madras Notlam 395; Pepper Wynaad 1650; Country 1625; Dry Ginger Chenad 440; Ernad 410; Coffee Robusta 140; Timber Pali 70/75; Junglewood 30/37/8 Villapine 60/75; Benteak 50/60; Teak 70/120; Mango 3/12/4/8; Teak 12/8/20; Rosewood 12/20.

MARKETS TO BE CLOSED

BOMBAY, Oct. 9.—The Bombay Share Bazar and the Bombay Cotton Market will remain entirely closed on Tuesday the 12th inst. and Thursday the 14th inst. being Dashara and Bakri-Id holidays.

Italian Art Silk Yarn

BOMBAY, Oct. 9.

	Rs.	as.	p.
150 D. October	3	7	9
150 D. November	3	6	3
150 D. Ready	3	6	0
120 D. Ready	3	7	0

20/22 YELLOW SILK.

	Rs.	as.	p.
October	25	11	0
November	25	11	0
Ready	25	12	0

Sugar Prices

BOMBAY, Oct. 9.

	Rs.	as.	p.
Large Crystal	111	0	0
Medium Crystal	107	0	0
Small Crystal	103	0	0
FORWARD:			
October	36	14	0
January	31	5	0
March	30	12	0

Hessian Market

BOMBAY, Oct. 9.

	Pics.
45x11 YDS.	
Ready	114
July-Sept.	114-3/4
Oct.-Dec.	116-3/4
Jan.-March	117-3/4
GUNNY BAGS D. W.	
Ready	134
July-Sept.	130
Oct.-Dec.	124-1/2

TIN AND COPPER.

BOMBAY, Oct. 9.

	Rs.
Tin Aso	61
Copper Bars Aso	90

NEW YORK PEPPER INACTIVE

NEW YORK, Oct. 8. (UPA): Black pepper closed inactive and nominally unchanged to 150 lower on the New York Produce Exchange today. The spot market was extremely quiet.

While consumers were inclined to scale bids down, sellers generally held black pepper spot at 96 cents.

Trade sources estimated Indian production currently at 25,000 to 28,000 tons. American dealers regarded the figures as preliminary and contended it still was early to obtain the accurate gauge on the crop prospects.

Closing prices included:

DELIVERY

October	91
December	89
January	76
March	63
May	59.50
July	59
September	58

In the ready market black pepper was quoted at 96 cents asked and white pepper at 93 cents asked.

NEW YORK SILVER

NEW YORK, Oct. 8. (UPA): Trade circles reported that the Silver Market was steady and settled after the recent series of rises. The price of silver was quoted today at 77-1/2 cents per ounce which was the same as of Thursday. The supply and demand were said to be in proportion and it was expected there will be no outstanding price change in the near future.

LONDON BULLION.

LONDON. Oct. 8.

SILVER: Spot 47 pence. Forward 47 pence. Gold Bars Fine per oz. £8-12-3.

NEW YORK SILVER

NEW YORK, Oct. 8.

U. S. price of Foreign Silver 77-1/2 cents.

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SPORTS JOTTINGS
From Here And There

By J. C. MAITRA

CORRECT APPRECIATION JUST AND FAIR TO ALL. MOHUN BAGAN UNIMPRESSIVE. STALWARTS OF OLD. PARAB IN BRIGHTER COLOURS. LUCK FAVOURS RASHID XI. DELHI'S CLEVER TACTICS. PLUCKY GOAL-KEEPING BY HARDEV. FINAL PROSPECTS. HELP OUR FIGHTERS. SYMPATHY FOR POOR FANS.

Now-a-days it has become the fashion with most critics to run down people without any rhyme or reason—for the simple reason the readers like pungent criticism. Is that sporting? I don't think so. In my humble opinion, even the critics must be sporting in their castigations.

It would be an evil day for India if the press starts a wholesale condemnation of the present day players and administrators alike. It will be an evil day too if praises are showered on them indiscriminately. I need hardly mention that the latter phase is also being noticed in some parts of this country. We must keep clear of both. At the same time we must be just and fair to all.

MOHUN BAGAN UNIMPRESSIVE

In Bombay the soccer season is at its height at present. Our premier tournament—the Rovers Cup—is about to reach its climax. The famous Mohun Bagan from Calcutta has already reached the penultimate round where they will meet Trades, the local favourites. I have not at all been impressed by the displays of the crack Bengal side. They are not a patch on their predecessors. I would feign compare them with the teams that visited Bombay in 1923 and 1927. Their brilliant exhibitions are still fresh in the memory of those who had the good fortune of witnessing them. Can we compare the present team in favourable lights with even their last year's combination? I think not.

STALWARTS OF OLD

We look in vain for a stalwart back like Paul, a towering centre-half like Chatterjee, a clever schemer like inside-left Kumar, of a dazzling juggler like inside-right Robi Ganguly. The present-day players do not seem to possess either the robust armoury of the old defenders or the fascinating wizardry of those attackers.

I must, however, add to the credit of the new generation that they have made the game faster by their superior positional play. In the matter of tactics and strategy they have advanced a lot. Their team-work is positively constructive and attractive. But I looked in vain for such scintillating movements in both their outings.

The only player in their ranks who caught the eye was their puny left-winger, Das Gupta, whose amazing flights down the side-lines and lovely centres were a feature of their engagements. We should like to see more of them in the coming combats.

PARAB IN BRIGHTER COLOURS

Trades have gained an accession of strength since the return home of Parab and Sanjiva from Europe. The right-inner appeared as a more polished and wily attacker than before against Goan Sports on Tuesday last. He seems to have improved his shooting too. He is sure to cause a good deal of worry to the Mohun Bagan defence. Thomas is also showing signs of a return to his old form. If all their forwards work concertedly,—without any frills—they may give a battle royal to their redoubtable opponents from Calcutta.

With Perumal still working as an uncertain link at the vital pivotal position, Trades defence is far from safe. Sanjiva will be hard put to it to keep their citadel intact. I have every hope the Olympic player will rise to the occasion. Manuel and Rathnam in the deep defence will have to pull out their best too. All Bombay's hopes are centred on them.

LUCK FAVOURS RASHID XI

The other local side to enter the semi-finals are Rashid XI. They are rather lucky to see this round as they had no serious hurdle to cross. If the famous Mohammedan sporting outfit had made the journey to Bombay, I have little doubt that Rashid XI would have been bundled out of the competition without any ceremony. Nevertheless their progress merits commendation.

Who will oppose them in the penultimate stage is still uncertain. Most people had expected that Bangalore Muslims who claim the unique distinction for a civilian and Indian team of winning the Rovers Cup twice—in 1937 and 1938 before any other team had the privilege of touching it once,—would walk into it easily. But Delhi Youngmen upset all their calculations on Wednesday.

DELHI'S CLEVER TACTICS

I admire the pluck of the Delhi men a lot. They seemed to have entered the field with the definite object of putting the Bangalore combination out of gear by their hefty kicking and first-time tackling. They never allowed the ex-champion to settle down. Gurbuksh at their pivot was a tireless worker. He broke up many a strategic move of the opposing forwards with consummate skill and sagacity and at the same time kept his own attacking quintette judiciously few throughout. Unfortunately his right flank was altogether ineffective and there was no scorer to make use of the beautiful centres which Sudarshan sent across from the left time and again.

PLUCKY GOAL-KEEPING BY HARDEV

But the lion's share of the credit for holding Bangalore at bay must go to Hardev under the Delhi bar. He was grit and resourcefulness personified. He saved shot after shot from all angles with great alacrity. His only defect is that he hangs on to the ball too long. Unless he makes up his mind to get rid of it quickly, he is liable to be penalised frequently for carrying. If he can't kick he must throw it away promptly. That is the only way to avert the danger

To my mind Bangalore played into the hands of their rivals. They did what Delhi wanted them to do. They kicked hard and kicked high without any definite purpose. Their concerted movements were always at a discount. It will be idle to compare these men with the old Stagers who carried away the coveted trophy to Bangalore a decade ago. Old Massoom is still there. But who can say that this is the same Massoom though he looks just the same? There is no elusive Rahatarat in the team either.

FINAL PROSPECTS

It is rather difficult to say who will emerge successful out of the fray, though I fancy Bangalore for the last stages. But the South Indians must change their methods considerably if they hope to outwit the calculating Northerners. Whoever wins will find Rashids a comparatively easy proposition to solve. But I should not be at all surprised if the local boys go all out to extend their formidable opponents to the fullest.

The final promises to be a grand one—whether it is Mohan Bagan or Trades on one side and Bangalore or Delhi on the other. The encounter is bound to produce soccer of an exhilarating type. Let us hope the best team will win the final.

HELP OUR FIGHTERS

With the final fixed for Monday, the contest for the Gossage Cup between the losing semi-finalists will be played on Sunday (today). The probability is that Trades and Rashids will ultimately figure in it. But we should not be too sure about it. One of the up-country teams may be pushed into it. Any way the proceeds of the match will go to the Ex-Services Association for helping the disabled soldiers who faught for us in Kashmir and other places. Unfortunately the Flag Day was not as successful as it should have been owing to shortness of time for proper organisation. I hope this game will be well-supported by the sporting public of Bombay.

SYMPATHY FOR POOR FANS

I feel very sorry for those poor soccer-lovers who have been unable to visit the Cooperage during the last few days owing to the enhanced gate-charges. I wish it were possible to maintain the usual rates till the semi-finals. That could have been done only if the W.I.F.A. were assured of large public support on all days. But the experience is that the cheaper rates do not bring in more money, though they attract a comparatively larger number of spectators. The day may not be far distant when the fans will fill up the old venue daily. Then the moderate prices which the W.I.F.A. maintained for nearly five months will naturally become a permanent feature. The half vacant or vacant stands can not please anybody, least of all the sponsors of the game. I am sure the Committee will consider this question seriously in all its bearings next season before they invite up-country teams again.

State Health Insurance For Industrial Labour

(Continued From Page 26)

cause of the war. Meanwhile, the Bhore Committee recommended the establishment of a Central Medical Institute at some Central place. Another committee was appointed to determine the site and cost of this Institute. The Committee's choice fell on Delhi. One of the members of the Committee, Dr. Jivraj Mehta, however, suggested the shelving of the scheme and upgrading of the existing medical institutions. As Government promptly accepted the minority recommendation and appointed another committee to recommend the manner of upgrading the existing medical institution.

The United Provinces, which already has two medical colleges at Agra and Lucknow will have two more at Aligarh and Benares. Delhi, whole of Rajputana and the Eastern Punjab well continue to be without a medical college.

I may explain that before the partition, the Punjab had a medical college at Lahore, where three students from Delhi were admitted every year. Partition has deprived the whole area of a medical college. Upgrading is intended to provide research and higher training to medical graduates. The upgrading will not assist the Centrally administered areas, for the simple reason that there is nothing to upgrade.

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HE BREATHED LIFE INTO DRY BONES

Stubbs Who Was More Than 'Sporting Painter'

(BY COLIN MACINNES)

Exclusive To The "Bombay Chronicle Weekly"

GEORGE Stubbs is often described as a "Sporting Printer", that is, a painter of scenes of country life, and of hunting, shooting and racing scenes in particular. The term "sporting painter" has an affectionate and at the same time, a mildly depreciatory flavour. It is used to describe a style which is felt to be thoroughly sympathetic, but not a proper vehicle for artistic greatness.

It is true that, if we consider the sporting painters of the 18th and early 19th centuries as a whole, this stricture would be valid enough: these painters of country manners, like Sawrie Gilpin and Ben Marshall, are often delightful but their art is in no way profound. But just as we must allow, to a "genre painter" like Vermeer, a far higher place than we would give to a Metsu or a Steen, so, in Stubbs' case, there is only an identity of subject matter with the rest of the sporting painters.

Stubbs' vision, and his artistic gifts, are of an altogether higher quality. He is, in fact, not only a major British painter, who takes his place beside a Hogarth, a Gainsborough or a Constable; but I would even say that he is actually superior to any of these artists in one important respect which I shall speak of in a minute.

PASSION FOR ANATOMY

Stubbs was born in Liverpool in 1724, and he lived for 82 years. His lifelong interest in anatomy is said to have begun in his eighth year, when he borrowed some bones from a neighbouring doctor in order to make sketches from them. He studied for a short while with a provincial artist, Winstanley, whom he soon left; and he never had any other teacher.

Stubbs had a local reputation as a portrait painter by the time he had reached his early twenties, and in 1746 we find him lecturing on anatomy at York Hospital. He now made 18 etchings to illustrate a book on midwifery, which had been written by a Dr. John Burton, and was first published in 1751. In 1754, he visited Italy and North Africa. And in 1766, his own book on "THE ANATOMY OF THE HORSE was published, it was widely praised, on the Continent as well as in Britain, and the Dutchman, Petrus Camper, the leading anatomist of the age, wrote immediately to Stubbs to congratulate him.

The success of this work brought him an increasing number of commissions from sportsmen for paintings of horses, and this partly turned his attention away from portraiture.

Towards 1778, Stubbs executed a number of "enamel-paintings", on copper and earthenware plates, which were fired for him by the ceramist Josiah Wedgewood. These country scenes, which cost him enormous technical labour, were poorly received at the Royal Academy, of which he had become an Associate in 1780. His popularity declined somewhat from this time.

In 1795, Stubbs began to plan his monumental ANATOMICAL EXPOSITION OF THE STRUCTURE OF THE HUMAN BODY, WITH THAT OF THE TIGER AND THE COMMON FOWL; he began work on it two years later, but it was never completed. "Perhaps I am going to die" he said, on the last day of his life, "but I fear not death. I have no particular wish to live. I had indeed hoped to have finished my COMPARATIVE ANATOMY ere I went, but for other things I have no anxiety". His life had been shared by Miss Mary Spencer, who, it may be assumed, was the mother of his natural son, the engraver George Townley Stubbs.

SPIRIT OF A LEONARDO

An interest in anatomy could have been, in a lesser man, a form of pedantry—a speech for some prop with which to sustain a mediocre art. But Stubbs' interest, so passionate throughout his whole life, was of an entirely different kind; it was, in the fullest sense, scientific. It was in the spirit of a Leonardo, and not in that of an academic doctrinaire, that Stubbs undertook innumerable dissections, and produced those drawings which impress us not only by the clarity of their factual exposition, but also by their strength and beauty of line; and by that extraordinary dignity—and, paradoxically, life—which he gives to these ghostly skeletons and to these intricate patterns of muscles

It is this scientific spirit, this passion for closely observing and fully understanding the structure of visible phenomena, that distinguishes Stubbs from any other British painter I can think of. For British artists, when they are not anecdotal or fashionable, like Hogarth or Reynolds, or when they are not doing violence to nature in the search for a mystical language, like William Blake, are on the whole, romantic and lyrical, and careless of the formal aspect of painting, of the underlying form of objects, and of the architecture of the picture.

DISCIPLINED LYRICISM

Now Stubbs, so unusually thoughtful, and so factual in his observation of nature, was nevertheless an artist of considerable emotional power. His science, which disciplines his lyrical feeling, is wedded to it, so that the two qualities are expressed together.

Let us consider a painting like the LADY AND GENTLEMAN IN A PHAETON, in the London National Gallery. The contours of the horses, of the carriage and of the man and woman themselves, are all described with a remarkable strength and firmness of line. But this is not all; there is something powerfully imaginative. The horses, grouped closely together with arched necks and blinkered eyes, their legs making a vivacious silhouette against the ground; the four wheels of the carriage, admirably arranged in a pattern of interlocking circles; and the lady and the driver, perched up there above them—all are rendered with a sense of the dramatic, as if this casual country outing had in fact a more serious, a more permanent significance.

Of whom do we begin to think, as we look at this picture, or at the astonishing life-size portrait of the horse HAMBLETONIAN, accompanied by a Groom and a Coachman, in the Marquess of Londonerry's collection? Where else have we seen—conveyed, it is true, with far greater dramatic intensity—such prancing horses, such animated carriages, and human figues seen so acutely with a certain dramatic irony? There is something of a foretaste of the greater art of Goya in these pictures; just as, in Stubbs' rarer romantic portraits of animals, like the terrifying LION ATTACKING A HORSE, we see, I think, a forerunner of the French Romantics, of Gericault and Delacroix. In this case, indeed, we may speak with certainty of an actual influence; for there exists a copy by Gericault of an engraving of one of Stubbs' portraits of a TIGER.

THE MASTER

What is so admirable about Stubbs, is that he never steps outside the limits of his competence; a reproach we may often make to Reynolds or to Turner. Yet he is not without defects. The most evident of these, is that the central subject of his painting—the animals and the figure—is often strangely detached from its surrounding background, so that the picture often appears to have been painted in two different times and moods. It is not only that the two parts are sometimes slightly out of tone with each other; that the horses' feet seem sometimes barely to stand on the firm ground; and that the landscape backgrounds, though always pleasant, are often mere back cloths to the central occurrence. But it is also that the actual architecture of the elements within the picture-space, is less interesting than those elements themselves.

To this stricture, there are remarkable exceptions. And in pictures like those which I shall now mention, where the figures are related to one another as well as to the area of the picture, in such a way that the whole painting is filled with an exciting inner movement, Stubbs is, I think, not only a British master, but THE British master. The portrait of HAMBLETONIAN, already mentioned, is one example. So are the lovely scenes of HAYMAKING, on Wedgewood plaques, which evoke, for me, the mysterious rhythm of the MOISSONNEURS of the second School of Fontainebleau. Or in the painting, in the Duke of Portland's collection, of LORD WILLIAM BENTINCK with a friend and a jockey, in which the horses and figures are grouped against a background of jumping-posts and trees, in such a way that the whole composition is animated by a dexterous arrangement of these contrasting shapes.

WHY THE NEGLECT?

This imaginative realism, this painting of the man, or beast, with a total understanding of its forms, as well as with an intuitive apprehension of its inner nature, is revealed in a most striking way in a number of unusual animal portraits which Stubbs painted for the anatomical museum of John Hunter, the greatest contemporary British surgeon and anatomist, who had himself dissected more than 500 different creatures.

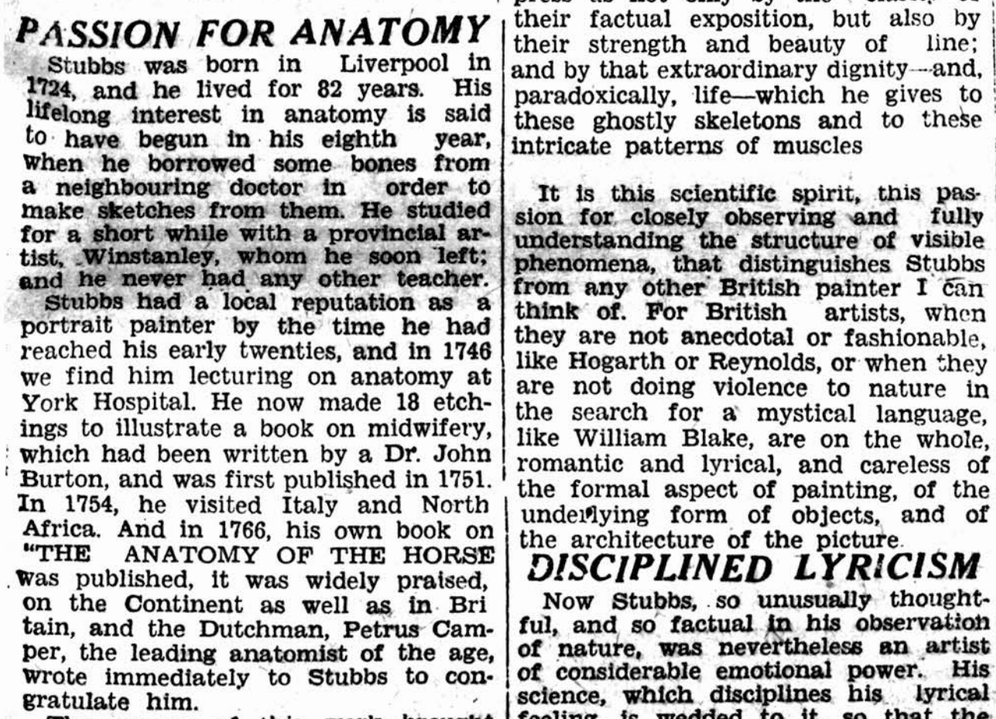
Of these pictures, which now belong to the Royal College of Surgeons, the most remarkable is undoubtedly the portrait of a BABOON WITH AN ALBINO MACAQUE (the YAK and the RHINOCEROS are less outstanding). This picture of the two monkeys is superbly designed, very firmly observed, and intensely dramatic in feeling. The texture of the paint makes one think of a Chardin, and the strength of line, coupled with an imaginative understanding of the natures of these beasts, recalls the art of a Pisanello. Perhaps there is some exaggeration in my comparisons; but I cannot think of any other British painter whose work would encourage one to make them.

If my admiration for Stubbs' art is not intemperate, how does it happen that, not only on the Continent but even in Britain, his work is, in a relative sense, so little known, and given a place so inferior to its merits? Partly, I expect, because paintings by Stubbs are extremely difficult to see. On the Continent there is, as far I know, not one example of it; and in Britain, his pictures have mostly remained in the hands of the families for which they were originally painted public colections having only some 15 examples of Stubbs' art!

Another reason, as I have suggested might be the affectionate prejudice against the "sporting picture," when considered as a vehicle for the higher forms of art. But there is another factor, which may be even more important, and that is, a British predilection for literacy, and for romantic painting; and the neglect, in general, of the more formal qualities of drawing and design, in which Stubbs so particularly excelled.

It is striking, for instance, that no serious critical work has hitherto been written on this great artist; though this grave gap in British art-history is now being remedied by Mr. Basil Taylor a critic to whom I, and many others, have owed our realization of the importance of George Stubbs' art.

Skeleton of a chicken from the "Comparative Anatomy" by George Stubbs.



"White Horse frightened by a Lion", a painting by George Stubbs.

All Over Again

They were making a big film, and came to a scene in which one young woman discloses to another that she is about to become a mother. This was a troublesome scene. Subtle shadings of emotion were required, and only after many attempts by the actress was the director satisfied.

Tired but happy, the girl who had listened so many times to the confession of her fellow actress hurried off to her dressing-room. She had scarcely removed her make-up when there was a knock at the door. It was the director, looking distressed.

"I'm sorry, dear," he said: "but we'll have to take that scene again. We made a mistake. I've just been looking over the script and it isn't the other girl who's going to have the baby. It's you!"

AT THE STAKE

(Continued from page 27)

coins called at that time 'black money."

Bogomil fixed his eyes on the naked woman; her lips seduced him. Insatiable desire flared up in his soul like wild fire engulfing a dry field. All his life he had yearned for her in his dreams and now in his last hour she was stretching her hands to him. Pleasant tremors warmed his soul. All of a sudden two black wings emerged from the beautiful shoulders of the woman and in her hand glittered a dagger.

"Get thee off Satanail!" Basil cried and waved his arms threateningly at the fallen angel. He gazed up and saw the heaven. In the boundless dark blue infinite appeared the first evening stars.

"My Lord, I am coming"; the old man muttered. "Send two angels to fetch me!"

At this moment the Emperor gave a signal, a trumpet sounded. Two of the soldiers standing behind the Bogomil dropped their spears, took the old man and carried him to the stake.

With inhuman force the soldiers threw Basil in the flames. His cassok spread and he flew like a blind black bird. The fire swallowed him up. Black smoke wound upward.

Thus perished in 1114 this Bulgarian with an iron soul, a herald of a new creed, which could not be destroyed by church cannons, arrows or fire.

Danger To Workers In Atom Bomb Factories

Exclusive To The "Bombay Chronicle Weekly"

By Prof. J. B. S. Haldane

Britain's most eminent living scientist.

A number of British workers (how many is of course a secret) are now employed either in connection with the atomic energy projects at Harwell and elsewhere, or with the utilisation of radioactive substances produced in these places or imported from America. They are exposed to certain risks, and should know about them. Still more important, their union officials should know about them.

An account of experimental work on these dangers by 20 research workers has now been published in the American Journal 'Radiology' for September, 1947. A large amount of work was done on animals, and a little on human beings. For if a man is making too much blood he may become seriously ill and it is justifiable to treat him with a large dose of X-rays which would give a normal man anaemia, but may bring the sick man back to normal

A worker in this esablishment may, of course, absorb a very large dose of radiation. If so he will probably die at once or within a few weeks. But this can only happen through a bad accident or a gross breach of safety rules. It is far more likely that people will be damaged either by daily exposures over several years to small amounts of radiation, or by eating or inhaling small amounts of radioactive elements which will go on producing rays in their bodies for months or years. For unfortunately, once these elements get into the blood stream, a number of them are deposited in the bones, where they are particularly dangerous, because the blood-forming cells in the bone marrow are very sensitive to radiations from them.

Different kinds of particles and radiations have much the same effects, provided they can penetrate inside the body. It is impossible to say, by examining an injured mouse, whether it has been damaged by X-rays, gamma rays, or neutrons. These agents all act by liberating rapidly moving particles in the tissues, and they interfere particularly with cell division. This can happen in two ways. Cells which ought to divide are prevented from doing so, and cells which ought not to divide are induced to do so. In consequence, young animals are more sensitive than old ones, and the organs most affected in adults are those where the cells are normally dividing quickly. These are the skin and the gut lining which are under constant repairs, the bone marrow where new blood is made, and the ovaries or testicles.

Danger Of Over-Exposure

The most obvious symptom of slight over-exposure is anaemia. Some of the white corpuscles are particularly sensitive, and a very careful microscopical examination of a stained film of blood is needed to detect a fall in their number However, a very few to cancer. In animals the cancer risk They divided too often and give rise cer. In animals the cancer risk is is not appreciably increased by doses which do not cause blood changes, with the important exception of cancer of the ovary in mice.

Until we have evidence that women are less sensitive than mice, it is recommended that the maximum dosage of radiation permitted for women workers should be one-fifth of that permitted for men. Maximum daily doses of radiation are laid down, and, if workers wear pieces of photographic film which can be examined weekly to see how much they have been fogged by radiation, it is easy to find out whether they have kept within the limits of safety. The daily permitted dose is far smaller than what one would receive in an ordinary x-ray examination. But as the effects are cumulative, it must be kept very low.

There is a third danger, that of the production of hereditary defects in the children of exposed workers, and still more in later generations. This is not great for any one individual if the maximum daily dose is kept well under a tenth of a roentgen, but if tens of thousands of people are employed on work of this kind, it will become quite serious.

One important point in the reports may be emphasized. Henshaw, Riley, and stapleton find that in some circumstances neutrons are a good deal more dangerous than what is usually taken to be their equivalent of gamma rays. It looks as if special precautions would be needed near "piles."

Whatever our opinions may be of American policy in other respects, there is no doubt that they are taking great care to protect the workers in atomic bomb factories. What precautions, if any, are taken to protect uranium miners in Canada or the Congo is another question. There are risks in this work, but I have no doubt that a worker at Harwell can expect a much longer life than an anthracite miner in South Wales, or a potter in Stoke, to take only two examples of notoriously unhealthy occupation. When research on the same scale is undertaken on the health risks in these two industries, and similar precautions taken, their death-rates will be cut down, even if the prices of anthracite and ateapots go up a bit in consequence.

The workers in other new industrial processes, such as those employing recently invented solvents, are far less adequately protected against their vapours than are the nuclear energy workers against radioactivity. In fact, the researches in question are important, not only for the industry concerned but as a model of what could, and should, be done for other industries which employ far more workers.

BEHAVIOUR OF PRIMITIVES

NEW YORK Speaking at the American association for the advancement of science, Dr Brock Chisholm, the Canadian Psychiatrist and Chairman of the Uniter Nations world health organisation, stated that our crisis is simply a crisis made acute by our long and steady refusal to recognise the primitive behaviour which is at the root of "our method of competitive survival." If man goes on behaving as he always has behaved, we are doomed. In a very short time "we shall have to recognise that the guides we use to human behaviour are uncertain charts, obsolete bearings" resting on premises as naive as a flat world, "old folk-tales, the loyalties and magic we learned in our childhood."

Don Bradman, The Wonder Run-Getting Machine

(continued from page 2)

would want him to stay on at the wickets

The main reasons for his enormous popularity, are firstly his consistent ability in rolling centuries off his wonderful willow, secondly his unblemished record for true sportmanship, and thirdly for the dynamic personality on the field

Bradman's true sportsmanship on the field is indicated by the manner in which he sportingly declared the Australian innings closed at Lords in 1938 at 5-15, giving Bill Edrich just fifteen to score the necessary ten runs to complete his thousand runs before the end of May. This was Edrich's last match in the month of May. And as soon as Edrich hit the necessary number of runs, Bradman immediately ran up to him, to be the first one to congratulate him.

In radio commentaries, Bradman's name has been spoken so often during a match that one has been many times been tempted to ask whether there are the remaining 21 players in the match

Thinks Quicker

Bradman thinks much quicker than most of the cricketers and the result is that he knows what he is going to do with a particular ball when it actually comes to him.

Let us consider briefly the arithmetic of his marvellous career Bradman has hit 7096 runs—including 28 centuries—in Test cricket at an average score of 101.37. Last year at the time of the Indian Team's tour of Australia—under the captainship of Amarnath—certain quarters hinted at a decline in the master batsman's skill. Bradman had a reply for such critics which he flashed across to them with his bat. He topped the Test batting averages with 178.75 runs.

In two of his visits to England (1930 and 1938) he completed 1,000 runs for the season before the end of May (he was the first visitor to do so). In 1930 in England he hit up 974 runs in the five Tests which is a record aggregate.

When he scored 201 runs against the Indians in the Fourth Test at Adelaide last year he set up a world record of 37 double centuries in first class cricket, and incidentally Bradman is the only Australian batsman to score 100 centuries in first class cricket.

It is a rare distinction that on each of the first three visits to England (1930, 1934, 1938) Bradman started his season with a double century on every occasion all against Worcestershire At Worcester alone his average for these three visits to the wicket was 232.33.

At Headingley he had scored 757 runs in four consecutive Test innings, with an average of 189

There seemed to be no stopping him in Test cricket. He went to England in 1930, and in his very first tour there, smashed a few long-standing records; and then on his next two visits smashed many more that had still remained unbroken for a long time. In the first innings of his first Test against South Africa, he did not leave Victor Trumper's record to stay, he even broke that.

Most of Victor Trumper's records made as far back as 1902 in England, remained unbroken until Bradman went on the scene in 1930.

First Test Appearance

Bradman in his first appearance in first class cricket in 1927 scored 118 at Sydney, playing for New South Wales against South Australia. In his eleventh first class match he played for Australia against England at Brisbane in 1928-29, this being his first Test appearance

In the five Tests that he played in England in 1930, Bradman scored 974 runs—a record aggregate—which he would have undoubtedly improved upon in 1936-37, when M.C.C. visited Australia. Then he scored over 800 runs, including three centuries and two consecutive "ducks". But for these two cheap dismissals, we would have had another unbelievable record by Bradman, that a 1,000 runs in a Test series.

The only major Australian records that have eluded him are three that are held still by W. H. Ponsford: (a) two innings of over 400 runs, (b) 1,000 runs in four consecutive innings, and (c), a hundred in each of the eleven consecutive matches.

The only serious check to his remarkable dominance was in the year 1932-33, when the M.C.C. team under D. R. Jardine visited Australia In the team were Larwood, Voce, Verity and Allen. Larwood alone bowled Bradman three times during the tour —a great achievment indeed Bradman's Test average that year was only 56.57

What a comparison with the other Bradmanian averages that we have been accustomed to reading For Bradman this was pretty awful.

His many other records include the highest score for an Australian against England, South Africa, West Indies—334 at Leeds in 1930 a century in each innings of a first class match three times and six centuries in succession, and also the highest score ever made in first class cricket—452 not out, for New South Wales against Queensland in 1930.

Bradman was not less severe to the Indians. He knocked 715 runs in the recent Test rubber, at an average of 179. He made a double 'century', and three other Test centuries against the Indians, was even more formidable than what he was against the M.C.C. touring side the previous year.

Then Bradman aggregated 680 runs in the Tests at an average of 85 only.

Once Bradman was asked by a newspaper reporter in 1947, as to which of all his innings he regarded as the best, Bradman replied, "My 254 at Lord's in 1930. The reason being I did not make a mishit of any kind until I was dismissed, and I cannot say this of any other innings. Moreover we were chasing a winning score by England, yet scored fast enough to catch up the leeway and win."

The 'Don' Is Great

There goes a story, that proves the tremendous amount of confidence that Bradman had in his own abilities. It was during one of his appearances at Lord's. Bradman was on his way to the ground for his match, and a little distance from the pavilion, he found a little girl crying and Bradman touched by the scene halted to inquire as to the cause of her sorrow. She, unaware of his identity, with tears in her eyes, told Bradman that she could not get entrance to the ground, and she wanted to see the great Bradman score a century. There had been queues overnight for admission to the ground, and it was full an hour before the start of the game. Bradman took the little girl in with him and made her sit in the members' pavillion. Woodfull won the toss for the Australians and went in to bat with Ponsford, and the first wicket fell rather early—quite unnatural to the usual order of things for the Australians. All along Bradman had kept his identity a secret from the little girl, but now with pads on and bat in his hands, he went over to the little one and told her that she would have the satisfaction of seeing Bradman score a century, and reports go that inspite of the deadly bowling of Verity and other English bowlers who had the Australian batsmen tied down on a sticky wicket, the great Don stayed there to score the century he promised to his young admirer. That piece of batting was nothing short of a marvellous effort on the part of Bradman, showing that as long as he was still to bat anything could happen. He had broken the back of the world's best bowlers in his days.

NIGHTMARE FOR THE BOWLERS

No captain could dare declare his innings closed whatever the total, if Bradman was playing in the opposite team—a fact clearly proved in the Fifth Test in 1938, between Australia and England, in which Hutton broke the test record with 364 runs.

No Chances With Bradman

The English captain although his side's score was over nine hundred dared not declare his innings closed even with that huge total, and his explanation was clearly the greatest compliment to the master batsman of the day As long as there was a chance that Bradman might play—he was not well and Australia had also another player on the sick list, Fingleton,—the English captain was not prepared to take any chances with him, and not until, he came to know that Bradman was definitely not playing did he declare his innings closed. The rest is history. Australia without the services of Bradman and Fingleton, batted with only nine players, and lost by an innings.

This instance proves with what awe Bradman was held by his opponents. He was a nightmare to the bowlers and the opposing fielders

Test Records By Bradman

Most hundreds in a Test series (equalling the record of H. Sutcliffe): four, against England in 1930, against South Africa in 1931-32, and against India in 1947.

Record second wicket partnership of 451 with W. H. Ponsford at the Oval against England in 1934; fourth wicket 388 (with W. H. Ponsford at Leeds against England in 1934).

Bradman has scored twenty-eight centuries in Test matches, more than any other player: 18 against England, 4 against South Africa, 2 against West Indies, and 4 against India.

He is the only player to score 300 runs twice in Test matches.

He is the only player to score 300 runs in a day in Test matches, 309 not out at Leeds in 1930.

He holds the Test record for Australia against England, South Africa, West Indies, and India. He has never played against New Zealand.

He hit a century before lunch for Australia against England (a record shared with Trumper and Macartney)

Twelve times Bradman has scored more than 1,000 runs in an Australian season. Next best is three by Kippax.

On each of the four tours to England, Bradman has scored more than 2,000 runs.

He scored centuries in each of the eight successive Tests (in which he played) against England.

He holds with Ponford, the record for any wicket in a Test, 451 at the Oval in 1934. This is also a world record for the second wicket. He shares in 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 5th, and the 6th wicket records for Australia versus England Test series.

Along with S. G. Barnes, Bradman holds the world record (405) for the fifth wicket.

On three occasions he scored three or more centuries in Test series, Hobbs did this twice.

Talking of Books—

Poetry Of Everyday Life

A CRITICAL REVIEW BY ROY CAMPBELL

THE COLLECTED POEMS OF RICHARD CHURCH (Dent 15s.)
THE COLLECTED POEMS OF LILIAN BOWES LYON introduced by C. Day Lewis, (Cape 8s. 6d.)
GERARD MANLEY HOPKINS—A CRITICAL ESSAY TOWARDS THE UNDERSTANDING OF HIS POETRY by W. A. M. Peters (Cumberlige 15s.—Oxford University Press).
THE BORGIA TESTAMENT by Nigel Balchin (Collins 9s. 6d.)
LAST ENCHANTMENTS by Robert Liddell (Cape 8s. 6d.)
ROCK FACE by Norman Nicholson (Faber and Faber 7s. 6d.)

TWO important collections of poems have appeared during the last few weeks—THE COLLECTED POEMS OF RICHARD CHURCH (Dent 15s.) and THE COLLECTED POEMS OF LILIAN BOWES LYON introduced by C. Day Lewis (Cape 8s. 6d.)

The former unites impressively the vast body of verse which Mr. Church has managed to contribute to the leading reviews in England and America during the last 30 years or so. Mr. Church is pre-eminently a professional man of letters, an essayist, a reviewer and a critic: and it is very rarely indeed that the life of a busy and prolific literary journalist conduces to the production of poetry on such a high level of excellence as we find in this book.

His themes range through a great variety of subjects, mostly from scenes of everyday city life—subjects which are not usually connected with poetry, but from which Mr. Church succeeds in extracting the elements of surprise and delight which constitute poetry. A few titles taken at random—"Housing Scheme", "Aspirin", "Strap-Hanging", and "Earphones"—will illustrate the type of every-day, prosais, hum-drum subject from which he can derive genuine inspiration.

Emotional Poise

The poems in Miss Bowes Lyon's collection stretch over a briefer period of about 15 years. They represent the work of a more specialised and highly conscious artist than Mr. Church, and if Miss Bowes Lyon lacks his direct vitality she compensates us in other ways by her musical and visual effects, a more ambitious aim, and a more vivid imagination.

In her early work Miss Lyon takes great risks both with sound and sense and sometimes blunders disastrously, though, at others, she carries off the most daring feats. It is not surprising that Mr. Day Lewis in his preface refers to that period as one of "gnarled and formidable verse". Miss Bowes Lyon is best in her later period where she achieves a technical balance and an intellectual and emotional poise, especially in the later poems written around the ruins of bombed London.

Hopkins' Oddities

The Oxford University Press has just published GERARD MANLEY HOPKINS—A CRITICAL ESSAY TOWARDS THE UNDERSTANDING OF HIS POETRY (Cumberlige 15s.) by W. A. M. Peters. No English poet with so small a volume of verse has ever given rise, in so short a period, to such a vast amount of critical, speculative and interpretive literature as Hopkins has done during the first half of this century. His innovations and experiments in verse have a fatal attraction for all those swarming literary theorists and dogmatists who are the curse of our age.

Though Hopkins devoted the greater part of his sometimes tortuous ingenuity to reproducing the sights and sounds of nature almost photographically, and must first and foremost always be considered as a descriptive poet, yet he has a metaphysical side to him, and it is with this side that Father Peters is chiefly concerned in this book.

THE TIMES LITERARY SUPPLEMENT of July 10 discusses Father Peters' elucidation of this aspect of Hopkins in a masterly, full-page, but unfortunately, annonymous review. So vast has been the influence of Hopkins, his style and his technique, on the body of contemporary verse that the latter cannot be studied intelligently without constant reference to this influence. That is why a book like Father Peters' the most comprehensive and the least pedantic study of Hopkins that has yet appeared, cannot be ignored.

It may be that, in the long run, the attraction of Hopkins' involved style will be judged to have been disastrous to his imitators, just as Gongora's style devoured and destroyed his imitators for many generations in Spain. That is not the point in question here.

Fictional Biography

THE BORGIA TESTAMENT, by Nigel Balchin, a successful experiment in fictional biography (Collins 9s. 6d.) appeared this month and is enjoying almost as great a popularity as some of Mr. Robert Graves' historical romances such as I, CLAUDIUS, or CLAUDIUS, THE GOD, have done previously. Balchin lacks Graves' powers of characterisation,

Using Machiavelli as his model, Balchin relates the story of Cesare Borgia autobiographically from the lips of his hero, much as Graves related the story of Claudius. The hero (or villain) is represented as a progressive and somewhat idealistic politician whose chief concern is the unification of Italy and who regard bloodshed and murder as a more or less justifiable means to that noble end. Whether we regard Balchin's Cesare Borgia as a hero or a villain there is no doubt that he is a most entertaining raconteur—and somehow extremely convincing in this new somewhat white-washed role. This book will find many thousands of readers.

The Year's Novels

Another novel which is making a considerable impression is the LAST ENCHANTMENTS by Robert Liddell, (Cape 8s. 6d.). Liddell has already several good novels to his credit and he has also written the best treatise on the novel since that of E. M. Forster. This latest novel is the most dazzling combination of humour and horror, fantasy and realism, kindness and cruelty, which are all fused together inextricably, without dislocating the texture or design, by some miraculously skilful means. This book should rank with Graham Greene's THE HEART OF THE MATTER as one of the chief events in this year's fiction.

Poetical Projectiles

Norman Nicholson, who first earned fame as a writer of poetical plays, has just published a fine collection of lyrics entitled ROCK FACE (Faber and Faber 7s. 6d.). This book goes a long way towards fulfilling the promise shown in his two previous books of lyrical verse FIVE RIVERS and THE OLD MAN OF THE MOUNTAIN. ROCK FACE reflects the rugged scenery of Cumberland to evoke symbolically a mood of stern resignation amounting almost to faith.

The author has a powerful imagination and a visual gift of imagery which compels admiration for its boldness even when it seems sometimes a little inept. We cannot help admiring the range, velocity and explosive power of his poetical projectiles: even when they miss their aim they do so with a roar and a percussion which is rare in the somewhat over-refined atmosphere of contemporary verse. Occasionally he delights us with flashes of solemnly disguised humour.

Verse For The Stage

It is announced that Norman Nicholson has been commissioned to write a new play for the Little Theatre Guild. Nine theatres which belong to the Guild have contributed to raise the necessary fund and he has been allowed a free choice of subject and style. He is working on a theme of the Northern English legends and hopes to finish the play by November.

Apart from T. S. Eliot, with his MURDER IN THE CATHEDRAL and THE FAMILY REUNION, no other poet has so successfully produced poetical plays on the stage as Norman Nicholson: and given the splendid opportunity and free scope now offered him this new play should be a very important event.

"INDONESIAN ECONOMICS"

Is a booklet of about 100 pages, giving facts and figures about the economic life of the 72 million people of the Malay Archipelago. The figures given relate to population, raw materials, industry, transport, exports, home industries, cost of living, the financial position of the country, etc. etc. Issued by the Netherland Indies Government, the book-let gives the story of Indonesia from the viewpoint of the Dutch. The forty odd pictures included in the publication afford interesting glimpse into Indonesian life.

AGARWALA'S READY RECKONER

The latest revised and enlarged edition of Mr. K. B. Agarwala's "Commercial Pocket Ready Reckoner" (published by Rai Sahib Ram Rayal Agarwala, Allahamad Price Rs .1|8 contains not only the usual tables of discounts wages and rent daily pay and interest rates, but also a variety of other miscellaneous information that does not exactly fall within the purview of a mere Calculator. Tables of the relationship between the height and weight of children and adults, details regarding eruption of teeth, comparisons of thermometer readings, weights and measures, handy legal information like receipt and pro-note forms, postal rates for parcels, letters, etc., enlarged forms of abbreviations in common use, Hindi equivalents of fruits and vegetables and even explanations of the doctors's hieroglyphics on his prescription sheet, are included in this pocket-size book, which every one is bound to find useful.

When Asquith Defended Tilak

(Continued From Page 8)

acerbity against Lord Lytton's Government was the enactment of the Vernacular Press Act. It was the first attempt, after India had passed from the administrative control of the East India Company to that of the Crown, in 1858, to place the Indian languages Press in the country under official restraint, by means of legislation, which authorised the Executive to take action with the authority of a Court. That Act caused profound dissatisfaction throughout the length and the breadth of the country. The agitation against it spread abroad from India to Britain and the cause of the Indo-Vernacular Press (as it was then called) was taken up in right earnest by none other than William Ewart Gladstone, Ex-Prime Minister, and Leader of Her Majesty's Opposition at the time. There were some memorable debates on the subject in the House of Commons, led by Gladstone himself. The translations of those speeches, which appeared in the Indian press, roused great enthusiasm for the repeal of that Act, which was ultimately carried out by Lord Lytton's successor, Lord Ripon. For these reasons the administration of Lord Lytton was regarded by Indian public as a disastrous failure. He retired in 1880, to the great relief of the educated classes in the country.

V

The administration of Lord Ripon had been the most popular with the people of India since the country passed under he Crotwn in 1858. He redressed almost all the grievances which the country had laboured under during the regime of his predecessor, Lord Lytton. He brought the war in Afghanistan to a speedy, close, repealed the Vernacular Press Act of 1878, introduced Local Self-Government, both in urban and rural areas, and, above all sought to remove the racial distinction which existed till in the Code of Criminal Procedure in the matter of trial of European British subjects by Indian Magistrates, except by Indian Presidency Magistrates in Calcutta, Madras and Bombay. It is this last act of his which made Lord Ripon immensely popular with the people, bnt it also evoked tremendous recial excitement, both amongst the British and the Indian people. Its repercussions spread like wild fire throughout the length and breadth of Indian and its echoes reverberated in British Parliament as well in the course of more than one debate on the subject. As it was a legal matter, my father and his friends were deeply interested in it, and used to talk frequently about it during the whole period of the agitation that the measure had evoked. My father used to read out to me the news and comments in various newspapers which he subscribed, and used to explain them to me as to why the Government's attitude had raised such a tremenrous storm from the British public in the country.

The Government Bill had originated as the result of a note submitted by Mr. Bihari Lal Gupta, of the Indian Civil Service (afterwards Mr. Justice Gupta, of the Calcutta High Court), who was at that time a Presidency Magistrate in Calcutta, and was, as such, qualified to try European British subjects, and was doing so every day. He had, however, reached a stage in service when he was likely to be promoted as District and Sessions Judge in which higher capacity he would have become disqualified to try European British subjects under the law as it then stood. He had, accordingly, submitted a note on the subject, in January 1882, and the then Lieutenant-Governor, Sir Ashley Eden, had supported the change in the law in a note submitted to the Government of India, in which it was stated as follows: "Sir Ashley Eden is of opinion that the time had now arrived when all Indian members of the Civil Service should be relieved of such restrictions on their power as are imposed on them by the Code of Criminal Procedure; or when, at least, they have attained the position of District Magistrate or Sessions Judge, should have entrusted them with full powers of all classes whether European or Indian within their jurisdiction".

Race Distinctions

The Government of India, after consulting the other Local Governments and administrations, and on receipt of their replies, introduced a Bill to amend the Code of Criminal Procedure, and in the course of the statement of objects and reasons there appeared the following declaration: "The Government of India has decided to settle the question of jurisdiction of European British subjects in such a way as to remove from the Code, at once and completely, every judicial disqualification which is based merely on race distinction. With this object in view the present Bill had been prepared". The then Law Member, Sir C. P. Ilbert moved for leave to introduce the above Bill The leave was accordingly given, and the Bill introduced in February 1883. But Lord Ripon's Government quailed before the storm raised by the British in India and their supporters in Britain and they could not carry the measure through. Accordingly, a compromise was arranged which in a sense made matters worse. But it is useless to recall these facts now since all that legislation in the Code of Criminal Procedure had been repealed some years back even before the British transferred power to India. In spite of the failure of Lord Ripon's Government in this particular matter there was an immense upheaval of Indian feeling at the time of his departure from the country. This upsurge was on so tremendous a scale that Sir Auckland Colvin was believed to be the writer of a special article in the Allahabad 'Pioneer' under the caption "If It be True What Does it Mean". The pith of the article was that Lord Ripon was leaving India much more conscious politically than he had found it to be when he had assumed the reign of administration. The writer's estimate was correct, as but one year later (in 1885,) the first session of the Indian National Congress was held at Bombay, in the last week of that year.

Let us talk it over —

Bombay's enterprising women are feeling very sore about their total exclusion from the Home Guards, although their representatives have been assured time and again that women would be given entrance to this organization at some future date.

The claims of the fair sex for enlistment to this organization had received spontaneous support of our gallant Prime Minister, Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru, who some time back expressed his hope to see hundreds of women serving in the Home Guards. However, to this date, the organization continues as a special preserve of man alone! This is highly paradoxical when the policy of the Central Government has been one of encouragement to women even in respect of permanent establishments, such as the Indian Police Service and the National Cadet Corps

The Home Guards, who first came into being during times of emergency and are expected to serve during such period, cannot be said to be complete as a civic force (which it essentially should be) unless women also are permitted to strengthen its ranks. After all, it is during times of emergency whether resulting from social upheaval or natural phenomenon that women feel helpless and suffer most as has been proved by recent happenings in the country.

The need for training this section of our society to be self-reliant is self-evident. And this object can best be achieved by allowing women in the Home Guards whose primary duty is supposed to be of helping the people in self-defence whenever the occasion demands. It is to be hoped therefore that the authorities concerned will see their way to redeem their promise without any further prevariations.

* * *

In the meanwhile I should like to draw the urgent attention of the city's women to yet another organization. May be, it isn't likely to have the martial glamour associated (even if it be so remotely!) with the Home Guards, who affect a uniform of their own, complete with the "lathi". However, the organization I am referring to will occupy a place of importance not only when some of us show homicidal tendencies but in normal times when we all appear as law-abiding citizens and can still be declared guilty "en masse" of many social offences!

If everything goes well with the plan (touch wood!) the city will be soon blessed with an organization of Health Guards. And if you ask me, without them all the plans for Bombay the Beautiful will be reduced to naught. The city should be first made into a cleaner and healthier place to live in for which purpose co-operation of every citizen, irrespective of age or status, is very necessary. Ensuring this co-operation will be the main responsibility of the health guard who must also instil a sense of health and hygiene into public life.

Who else except woman can do this job satisfactorily? As a housewife and mother she knows the habits and psychology of an adult as well as a child. Her experience will be useful in devising the proper lines of approach to this problem of civic life. Besides, successful working of the cleanliness campaign will depend upon propaganda which must be directed right from the disposal of kitchen refuse down to the vegetable, fruit and fish markets. Public places of recreation, as well as school and college premises in the city will also call for special attention of the health guards.

Whether it is a poor man's cottage or a rich man's palace it's the woman's vigilant eye that keeps it spic and span. It would be only proper, if a city's health and cleanliness become the main burden of its educated and enlightened women. In this connection I cannot but remember the abortive move made in the past by our ex-Sheriff Mithan Lam, to start a women's civic corps. Here is an opportunity for women to show what they can do when given a chance.

* * *

The health guards who will work in co-operation with the Health Department of the Bombay Municipality will receive two months training with a test to be held at the end of the periow. The organization will be open to all above the age of 18. There will also be a health commissioner, inspectors, supervisors and prefects who will be entrusted to look after the colleges, school and public institutions.

—*Leela*

CAMPAIGNERS FOR RACE SUICIDE

(By Theo. A. Pereira)

People who were expecting an Earthly Paradise in India immediately after its Independence are living in a Fool's Paradise, for the economic crisis which we are now experiencing is largely the aftermath of World War II not confined to India alone. Moreover the Indian Government has to fight against its inheritance of industrial and agricultural stagnation. Hence the Contraceptists' remedy, namely Birth Control entirely shoots off the mark.

As has been pointed out by many writers, India cannot be considered a poor country in point of natural resources, which are very abundant. The trouble is that these resources have not been worked out to their full extent. Birth Control is not the remedy for the poverty of the millions; the remedy is economic development and a more even distribution of wealth.

Birth Control is a euphemistic name for the artificial and deliberate prevention of human conception and as such it must be judged not by economic or medical or eugenic consideration but only and solely by what is right or wrong morally. If we judge the use of contraceptives by economic, medical or eugenic principles then we are admitting the morally evil principle that the end can justify the means. It would undoubtedly relieve overpopulation, if we turned soldiers loose with machine guns to kill off several millions. May we do it? We could improve the living conditions of the slums by turning out the inmates of the Taj Mahal Hotel and converting the hotel into a home for the slum-dwellers. May we do it? And if Birth Control is a moral crime, all the arguments in the world are beside the point.

Morally Wrong

The prevention of conception by contraceptives is in itself morally wrong because the sexual act which is first and foremost for reproduction is thereby frustrated so as to be physically unfit for reproduction. The use of contraceptives between the married couple is morally wrong. Moreover the advocates of Birth Control should be logically consistent and tell us that the use of contraceptives is morally permissible between unmarried people for why should marriage entitle to something that is precisely against the first and foremost purpose of marriage which is conception? Therefore, the use of contraceptives between husband and wife, the use of contraceptives by people not partners in marriage are all morally wrong and for the same reason; and if one is permissible the other too must also be declared to be permissible by the advocate of Birth Control. Are they prepared to tell us this in order to limit the population?

There have been various proposals for limiting the population: Malthus in 1798 wrote his "essay on the Principle of Population." He there maintained that unlimited production of the human race would lead to food shortage. He proposed as a remedy for overpopulation that: Marriage should be deferred till relatively late in life; secondly that after marriage the offspring should be limited by a virtuous self-control and not by contraceptives; and lastly that before marriage men and women must be chaste. These proposals are not morally wrong in themselves; but Malthus' fears were over exaggerated as the event has proved.

Neo-Malthusians agree with Malthus that the population must be limited. But they propose as a remedy: the use of contraceptives which gives free license to the sex appetite and abolishes self control. The remedy is worse than the "nightmare of over population." Their proposal is really harmful to the family, which it wishes to benefit, for it is nothing less than licentious selfishness; it is also destructive of human society which is nothing but families grouped together: It is Race Suicide. We have statistics enough to show that Birth Control is National Suicide: in countries where Birth Control is common, marital fidelity very shortly becomes a subject for laughter and jest, while philandering is regarded with unconcerned eyes.

Neo-Malthusians

Our Leaders wish social justice, a living wage, proper housing and human conditions of labour, and all the rest. But to attempt to secure these by pampering the weakness of men is to attempt a temporary panacea which is worse than the evil that is being combated. Virtue, not expediency, is the answer to the problems of the world.

Mahatma Gandhi who was so alive to the economic difficulties of the country in general and of the poor in particular, in all his manifestations of love and philanthrophy for the poor and down-trodden refused to advocate Birth Control as a remedy to the present human sufferings. He realized the moral malice of this cowardly act and I am glad that the Government is rightly following the principles of the Mahatma in this matter for they are trying to better the economic conditions of the poor in the spirit of the Father of the Nation, while it is the advocates of the Birth Control Movement who are in reality against the real good of the people.

Your Trinkets And Ornaments

Give Them The New Look

"Silvery bright" is a phrase commonly used to describe a shining object. But you'll agree there is nothing so dull as silverware dulled by handling and moisture. The usual way of cleaning silverware such as flower vases, jugs, cutlery, etc., is with soap and hot water. But that's not enough for trinkets.

First dissolve soap flages in hot water and add to it a few drops of liquor ammonia and dip the trinkets in the mixture for a while and then wash with plain water and dry properly. In case these are not for daily use, try to get the special kind of saw dust (which the jewellers use) and keep the trinkets in it.

FOR GUINEA GOLD

Put about ten drops of liquor ammonia in a pint of water and apply this mixture to the ornaments with a brush and allow to dry. Afterwards clean with some cotton material and give the final rub with chamois leather.

GOLD ORNAMENTS

Prepare a mixture of one ounce each of acetic acid, sulphuric acid, ½ ounce of oxalic acid and 100 ounces of water. Then make a paste (in a little quantity of water) of jeweller's rough and add to the mixture prepared earlier. Apply to the ornaments with a clean swab and dip them in warm water for some time. Dry with a clean cloth.

Of course much more simple method is to use a little bit of soap-nuts "ritha" soaked in water. But then it does not give the new look to your silver and gold.

Perfumes From Flowers

(BY SAMUEL NAPIER)

Although some women may be unable to obtain their favourite perfume, experts are satisfied that the female sex is not yearning for new scents.

For this reason no special perfumes are being produced in France now, as the present range is considered wide enough.

Before the war most perfumes came from France, Italy and the Balkans. The raw materials were gathered over a very wide field. Jasmine came from Province, roses from Bulgaria, oil of civet from the civet cats of Addis Ababa and ambergris from the warm waters of the Southern Pacific.

Pre-war, in the European countries, perfume-making was a very important trade. Every year millions of petals of jonquils, violets, lavender, roses and other flowers specially grown for the purpose were harvested. These were bruised, boiled and pulped until they had given up their oils. The petals were boiled in water, the steam caught and condensed and the essential oils skimmed from the surface. It was an expensive process, for it took 3,500,000 roses to make one quart of pure perfume. One ounce of pure violet perfume was the result of the compression and pulping of 25 tons of blooms.

These petals are spread on slices of fat, the secret of its composition being kept secret by the distillers. This fat gave the very precious perfumed essence which fetched, in the pre-war days, anything upto £9 per ounce.

Master perfumers, using all their skill, sometimes tried a thousand combinations to discover a new blend. When the oil was finally extracted it was very strong and a single ounce of it would be sufficient to provide many thousands of bottles. One can well imagine the processes and expert knowledge required in the production of perfume in this manner; and these, no doubt, accounted for the expensive nature of the perfumes.

Distilling Blooms

In France today jasmine, pinks, roses and other blooms are specially reared for distillation in the huge retorts at Grasse. Rose essence is imported from Brazil, magnolia from Borneo, and the greenish-yellow Ylang-Ylang from Madagascar. These flowers are gathered at certain times of the day at certain temperatures, and are then treated with oils and volatile gases. For every pound of jasmine essence at least 800 pounds of petals may have to be gathered.

In Britain women, standing knee-deep in purple, gather lavender. Most of this is for export only today, for Norfolk groups the most fragrant lavender in the world. Experts keep careful watch over this lavender crop, not only because it is important export material, but also because it may be completely ruined in a night.

Because pure perfume is so expensive to produce, as well as by reason of the war-time shortages, scientists set about looking for synthetics. They have discovered the secret, and from coal have produced an extract that makes synthetic smell just as nice and as long as the real.

Science Steps In

That perfumes bearing the scent of flowers should be derived from blooms themselves seems natural enough, but when lily of the valley perfume comes from coal, instead of the flower, it makes one pay tribute to science.

At the behest of perfume manufacturers, scientists have tried to extract the natural oil from the flower in order to produce a genuine lily of the valley scent. So far, science has not succeeded, and the same conditions apply to the essence of other flowers.

There is no alternative, except synthetics, to the laborious and expensive methods of extraction by boiling bruising and pulping the flower petals.

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National 'Flag Day' Scene In New Delhi

The Author, M. A. KONER' While Deploring The Tremendous Lack Of Civic Sense And Public Spirit In Children, Suggests A

Creative Role For Radio

WE rightly take a legitimate pride in paying a unique tribute to the sagacity and foresightedness of our Popular Government for immediate implementation of an 'Eight year Plan for Development' of All India Radio in order to popularise and widen the listening habit among the masses. Looking at children and young people in India one is profoundly shocked to notice in them a serious lack of civic sense. 'Indian education' says Dr. G. S. Krishnayya' has tended to think of the pupil in a vacuum, having nothing to do with home, community or country.

We find in our children a tremendous lack of civic sense and public spirit. A more conscious and conscientious system of educating our children for a democratic faith is absolutely necessary for our advancement. India's future progress and well-being are inseparably linked with the expansion of education. We therefore need to look very carefully and seriously at our whole structure of education.

NEED FOR SCIENTIFIC DEVELOPMENT

Our progress in education was fettered so far. Those fetters being loosened our educationists have to look ahead of the times into the future to prepare a new generation fit to be the citizens of New India. Our effort to bring about communal harmony, national unity and a strong sense if citizenship is rendered difficult because education in India has failed miserably. Lack of understanding lies with our schools. Communal prejudices and malicious emotions are increasing despite the repeated request of our leaders. Prejudices against one another are greater now than ever before. One important way to train future citizens of India is to make the best use of science, to strive by all all effective means to improve our system and standard of education. Science and its practical utility have roused wide public interest in all the advanced countries. Scientific development in the past was most neglected in our country.

The use of mechanical aids like moving pictures and lantern slides though on a small scale have justified themselves in improving the educational process. This can be more successful by capitalizing the radio educationally. Gradually our country is becoming conscious of the fact that radio has a part to play in the total instructional picture. The readiness of our National Government to spend Rs. 3,01,70,000 during the first five years of their Radio Development Plan, to install 18 transmitters, 10 of which would be high-power with new broadcasting Stations at Ahmedabad, Bezwada, Calicut and Dharwar to provide listeners with a great variety of programmes is certainly praiseworthy. Nevertheless, we find that the use of the radio as an instructional aid in our country is still in experimental and exploratory stage. Much more needs to be learnt about the particular educational uses for which the radio is best adapted. Today when there is a tremendous deficit of teachers, the radio comes as powerful aid to educate the child and the adult. We must plan for open-air schools wherein subjects like History and Politics will be taught. To know the political development and culture of other countries the radio will help us a great deal. The radio is doing a good job in improving international relations. Overseas broadcasts have done much to develop an appreciation and understanding of what the rest of the world is doing and thinking. The Radio as a medium of mass communication can increase the intellectual tone of India.

THE IMMEDIATE PROBLEM

In India, school broadcasts have so far grown for provincial areas. Till recently there were not even transmitters to all the provinces. To cultivate national consciousness we must establish national school broadcasts. Each provincial station must sacrifice a bit of its time for this national school broadcasts. Mr. R. S. Bangera, Chairman of the Board of Head-Masters, Dharwar writes, 'Pupils no-doubt are enthusiastic about this programme. But in the first place, since most of the talks arranged are either in Gujerati or in Marathi, the pupils here, who are mostly Kannada speaking pupils, cannot be made to attend. Again there is the difficulty about timings. These programmes are between 4-20 and 5 p m. when our classes are engaged on the school playground for organised Games purpose. Kannada and English programmes are frequently arranged.

It is therefore urged that the authorities would in the interest of the pupils in Karnatak, make a separate arrangement to give them the benefit of the talks arranged in Kannada. This shows that owing to linguistic multiplicity in our country establishment of more broadcasting stations is an immediate necessity. Another most common and major grievance against school broadcasts is the difficulty about timings. A greater care should therefore be taken in selecting a time that is convenient to as many schools as possible.

INTER-SCHOOL DEBATE

Radio programmes must be evaluated not only in terms of amusement but also in terms of usefulness to the child. Children use the radio for two purposes. Primarily, they turn to the radio as a source of amusement. Secondarily, they value it as a source of information. Instead of playing on records —a musical prelude to the school broadcasts as is the case in Bombay School Broadcasts, a well-organised concert of some school might be made use of. The school children must be encouraged to organise concerts. This will be more liked and appreciated by the school children. Not only that, schools begin to take greater interest in music so that they too will get a chance one day to broadcast it. As a result, children will have an ear for music even at an early age. Besides, it develops in all children better taste and discrimination in radio listening. This is one way of making the school radio more effective and attractive. Another and more important way of making the school radio more powerful is to arrange inter-school debates. Students would then take greater interest in listening to a voice which is familiar to them.

Experience in the preparation and broadcasting of programmes has definitely value in and of itself to pupils. More than that it would provide selected pupils with a learning experiences in broadcasting radio programmes. Children would all the more get encouragement from the participation in production of radio propammes. It would be a fallacy to speak of intellectual programmes as though these were the only good programmes.

Secondarily, the children value the radio as source of information. If we are to make the best educational use of radio, all stations through their educational or school broadcasts departments shall have to arrange programmes into which any vital issue must be injected or discussed. Each broadcast, however, should include references in one way or the other to some phase of work in the school system. The radio talks must be brief, to the point and excellently delivered failing which they are likely to be less suitable and interesting. Recordings might some times be profitably used to supplement other materials about a foreign country, particularly through the use of folk songs. If we are studying about Japan for instance, we may start with recordings of Japanese music as the musical prelude. Besides, we can also use recordings of ordinary Japanese speech. This would not only familiarise the children with what they would hear if they walked along the Japanese street but also help them to forget that they are still within the four walls of the classroom. This way of preparing classes for hearing broadcasts would secure better results.

NEW POLICIES AND PLANS

The radio is not useful merely or primarily for conveying specific data or information. It is more useful for stimulating curiosity and for developing attitude The present dearth of programmes for the schools indicates a failure on the part of the radio industry to recognise this young audience —the most helpless and yet the most hopeful as a vital and important factor in the nation's future. In not giving more time to educational broadcasts, the stations are somewhat remiss in their own interest We find to-day that in case there is a new item to be broadcast the first programme to be sacrificed is the school broadcasts If the 'interest, convenience and necessity' clause is to be really lived upto, the broadcasting department should appoint a committee which must bear the responsibility of recommending new policies and plans with respect to the use of the radio in schools. For the improvement of the quality of the school broadcasts criticisms should be received by this school radio committee.

DEFINITE RESPONSIBILITY

In radio we possess a resource which will enable us to build speedily a new democratic India. Our country has not made the full use of the radio as powerful tool for education in democracy. Through the radio we can build in our boys and girls a profound attachment to the meaning and values of democracy. They are crying for reality and understanding The radio programmes can provide them in vitally interesting forms. The radio broadcasters must assume a definite responsibility to take a more positive approach to the communal and interprovincial and linguistic problems. The radio aught to be smart enough to anticipate what our local problems are or will be so that we can perform an educational function from day to day. The children of India need and should have more and better types of programmes especially suited to their ages. A neglected child is one of the greatest potentialities for disaster in the world, and the greatest challenge to humanity. If neglected, it will grow up with a grudge against society, and ready to grab from life what has been denied in youth.

CURE FOR

Recurrent Malaria

PENTAQUINE, one of six synthetic drugs developed in the past few years to combat malaria, cures the recurrent type of malaria caused by the parasite vivax. The drug has been made available for general use in hospitals in the United States. Malaria still is one of the greatest killers in the world. The vivax parasite causes recurrences of the disease which subject the patient to debilitating and sometimes dangerous relapses long after the original infection from the mosquito bite.

Dr. G. Robert Coatney, antimalaria expert of the U.S. government's National Institute of Health in Bethesda Maryland, said that pentaquine was the only known cure for recurrent malaria. At the same time, he warned that it should be administered only under medical, preferably hospital supervisiou; because in some patients it produces a toxic condition which tends to destroy red blood cells.

Pentaquine's effectiveness in the majority of recurrent malaria cases has been proved in extensive tests. Doctors at the University of Chicago tested pentaquine first on animals, then on human volunteers. Of one group of men only 25 per cent suffered relapses after treatment with pentaquine and quinine. After a second treatment, relapses were reduced to two per cent. This contrasted with a relapse rate of 98 per cent when conventional drugs, including quinine, were administered without pentaquine.

A second test was made in a group of 126 was veterans, some of whom had experienced as many as 30 relapses even though nearly every form of anti-malarial therapy previously known to scientists had been tried on them. After receiving pentaquine, 122 of the 126 escaped relapses. This is taken as an indication that pentaquine eradicates the malaria germs.

Pentaquine, designated as SN-13,276 a synthetic. the 13,276th drug tested in a vast research programme begun when early in the Pacific war the Japanese seized plantations in Java, then the chief source of quinine. Of the thousands of synthetic drugs tested, pentaquine alone emerged as a drug that will cure recurrent vivax malaria. The other five drugs developed are less effective than pentaquine but also less toxic. They might prove useful at least to curb malaria in epidemics when strict medical supervision becomes impossible and treatment must be given on a mass scale.—USIS.

WINNING CONTRACT

By Howard Schenken And Richard L. Frey

In discussing the law covering the penalty card (which is a very important one under the new code because it is now the principal penalty for many offenses formerly penalized in other ways), it is well to remind the reader that if a single card lower than a jack is exposed during the auction it may be picked up without penalty. This is not the case if the card was exposed as an improper lead, but if a low card falls out of a player's hand, the presumption is that the damage done usually will not require redress by a penalty.

There are occasions when this may not be true. For example, West opens the club king in this deal. His partner plays the four and South the deuce. Now West must decide whether his partner is beginning a high-low, or whether South has the three and deuce. In the latter case, if West continues a club, it may set up a diamond discard for declarer; whereas an immediate diamond shift will defeat the contract if East holds the king. If West continues clubs, declarer is set; if he switches, South can make his contract by refusing to take the heart finesse. The point is that West has a guess.

However, if East has dropped the club three during the auction, and replaced it in his hand without penalty, it is clear to West that East is beginning a high-low when he plays the four-spot.

Thus, in comparatively rare circumstances, an exposed low card can be damaging. But against that are the innumerable instances where a low card dropped during the auction conveys no information but, if made a penalty card, can wreck the defense because it must be played at the first legal opportunity to do so.

Under the old and the new laws, there is no penalty for a single low card exposed without intent to lead during the auction.

Both sides vulnerable.
South dealer.

NORTH
♠ K J 4
♡ J 5 2 3
◇ A 7 6
♣ Q 10 3

WEST
♠ 9 5 3
♡ K 6
◇ 10 9 8
♣ A K 7 6 5

EAST
♠ 10 8 6 2
♡ 7 4
◇ Q J 5 3 2
♣ 4 3

SOUTH
♠ A Q 7
♡ A Q 10 9 8
◇ K 4
♣ J 9 2

The bidding:-

South	West	North	East
1♡	Pass	2♡	Pass
3♡	Pass	4♡	All Pass

Leather Resists Perspiration

A synthetic tanning agent, according to an announcement by the American chemical society, has just been developed by Dr. A. H. Winheim president of the American leather chemists' association which competes successfully with the best natural tanning materials at no greater cost

The new process uses much the same materials as those employed in many plastics Among these are urea and formaldehyde which are used in making dishes, radio cabinets and the like. The final leather product might be termed a simple type of this form of plastic whose development has been arrested. The leather of course, is not hard or brittle like the plastics in their finished form It has a light somewhat creamy color, and shows itself somewhat superior in resistance to perspiration and fungi.

War Psychosis All Over Switzerland

(Continued From Page 5)

said, "someone else will present himself at the bank with a legalized authorisation to withdraw the client's deposit. But there is nothing we can do about it."

As the result of widespread publicity given to the arrest of Vitianu and that of the Hungarian journalist Ladislas Tarr correspondent of the Hungarian Telegraph Agency in Switzerland, leading Swiss newspapers are campaigning for drastic sifting of all aliens in the country and the immediate expulsion of doubtful cases.

Fear of "foreign agents within" was inspired by a Swiss writer for the "National-Zeitung" who openly exposed the former press attache and the commercial attache of the Rumanian Legation in Berne as spying with intent to stel Swiss inventions for a foreign power.

OUR DELHI LETTER *(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT)*

State Health Insurance For Industrial Labour

The Ministry of Labour has set up a Central Advisory Council, inter-alia, for the determination of fair wages to labour and for the purpose of a profit sharing scheme. Similar Advisory Committees will be set up in the Provinces, regions and industries.

Indian National Trade Union Congress, Indian Federation of Labour and Hind Mazdoor Panchayat are the three workers organisations, which have been recognised by the Government for the purpose of giving representation on the Council. This raises an important issue.

The Indian Federation of Labour is the body, largely propped up by the British Government in India during the last war. The subsidy of Rs. thirteen thousand a month should be green in the public memory. This body subsequently challenged the representative character of the Trade Union Congress. In order to appraise the comparative representative character of the two bodies, the Government of India appointed its the then Labour Commissioner, Mr. S. C. Joshi, who found in favour of the Trade Union Congress.

I.N.T.U.C.'s Challenge

The Indian National Trade Union Congress challenged the representative character of the Trade Union Congress early this year. The Government of India, after an enquiry through the Provincial Governments upheld the claim of the Indian National Trade Union Congress. Withdrawal of recognition from the Trade Union Congress, therefore, is understandable. On what basis the Federation of Indian Labour has been accorded representation, however, is not understandable. This body, on the Government's own findings is less representative than the Trade Union Congress, which has been blacklisted.

There is yet another question Soon after Linlithgow's expansion of the Executive Council, the era of Provincial Ministers Conference was inaugurated. Sir Feroz Khan Noon then Labour Member convened the first meeting of the Labour Minister's Conference. His successor Dr. Ambedkar inaugurated the tripartite labour machinery. He constituted the Labour Conference, which met once in a year and its standing committee, which met once every three months. The present Labour Minister, Sri Jagjiwan Ram, who succeeded Dr. Ambedkar revived the Provincial Ministers conference, but also retained the tripartite organisation. The system was extended by constituting tripartite committees for Plantation, Coalmine, Jute, Cement, labour and tanning. A meeting to constitute a committee for cotton textile committee, however, ended in smoke. For some reason, no proposal has yet been entertained to set up a committee for sugar.

It will be thus evident that there will be, in future, two tripartite organisations, one working under the Labour Conference and the second working under the Central Advisory Council. If Committees could solve the problems, the Government of India could not be accused of apathy towards labour problems. It also gives the largest field for consultations. Discussion could continue infinitum till the real issue fades out of importance.

State Health Insurance

The week in New Delhi also saw the inauguration of the State Health Insurance Scheme which, it is claimed, will benefit about two million workers. The Labour Ministry, since 1941 has enacted about thirty pieces of legislation It is quite impressive record. Government should indicate how many of these acts are being implemented and with what results

It is often explained that implementation of labour laws falls within the Provincial sphere If the Government of India, arrogating to itself the role of a trade union leader, has enacted a galaxy of labour laws in the name of uniformity, it should, secure similar uniformity in their application. Industrial workers, constitute a small percentage of the labour population of India, about five million in all. Agriculture labour constitute the bulk of working classes of India.

Agricultural Labour

Agricultural labour, which is tied down to the land-holder from generation to generation, goes by different names in different areas, ADIAMMARS in Travancore, CHERUMAS in Malabar, HALAYAS in South Kanara, PANNAYALS IN Tamil Nad, PALERUS in Andhradesh, BAGHELAS in Hyderabad, the HALIYAS in Orissa, DUBLAS in Guirat, HALIYAS and CHEORAS in Kumaon, HURWAHEES and BARAMASIYAS in North Bihar and KAMIAS in Chota Nagpur are the various names by which they are called. The subjection of the farm servant to his master is the result of certain privileges he enjoys. He stays on the House-site of his employer. A portion of his wage is deferred for payment till the harvest. Even though the hereditary farm servant, tied to the land and transferred with the land to every buyer of land, has almost disappeared, these privileges have created a new variety of serf. Fear of eviction from the house-site, fear of recall of loan advanced, fear of loss of additional income from the piece of land loaned to him and the security taken from a farm servant in the form of deferred wages are more powerful and terrible sanctions than the ordinary law may provide for binding a labourer to his employer. The farm servants are paid lower wages, about five annas a day, than those paid to independent workers. In spite of the increase in prices during and after the war, there has not been any marked increase in the wage rate of these farm servants. Their position in dry areas, subject to scarcity of rainfall, is even worse. The aboriginal tribes, who, due to the appropriation of their lands by non-aboriginals have to work in the plains, have generally contributed to the growth of sweated agricultural labour in their areas.

The farm servant and his wife should make themselves available for agricultural and domestic services for their masters whenever required. When they do not work, they live by borrowing grain at rate of interest ranging between fifty to 100 per cent. One unit of grain has to be returned as 1-1 4 units at the next harvest. Certain compulsory manual services are also enjained on tenants in several parts of India. They relate to digging and clearance of irrigatioin canals in the summer and erection of sheds during temple festivals. It is estimated that seventeen millions of scheduled castes and nineteen millions of aborginal tribal population, making a total of thirtysix millions live in the unrelieved near-slavery condition.

Thirty-six millions, however, do not constitute the entire agricultural labour force, which is daily growing in numbers. The agriculture labour market has peak and lean periods for employment. There are no official records of current wages in agriculture. The weekly Government Gazette in the Provinces gives no detailed figures of rates of wages prevailing in different parts of the countryside. It is, however, a matter of common knowledge that the existing standards of living of the field worker are far from satisfactory and the food taken by rural labour families even in prewar days was insufficient and iill-balanced. Their housing is generally of the most wretched character. They live in ill-ventilated small huts. Sanitation of labour quarters is lowest possible. Malaria, beri beri and hookworm are common ailments they suffer from. About twenty per cent of working days are lost on account of malaria. Hookworm enfeebles them and results in their inefficiency.

Boon To Industrial Workers

On Wednesday last about two million of industrial workers were guaranteed benefits of state insurance scheme. As for the millions of agricultural workers their faith is entrusted to the Provincial Governments, which have to make sample surveys and collect information in regard to the working condition. The Agricultural labour is like a backwater. It has hardly any nuisance value. It has little use for the International window dressing. The I. L. O. inspectorates seldom visit rural areas, far away from "drink and dance" New Delhi. It will make a bad background to press photographs. It does not know the most aristocratic art of a pose.

Political parties will, once again, promise to bring freedom to agricultural workers at the next general elections. Meanwhile, they must continue to produce more and more, so that India may become self sufficient in food. Salt tax was abolished by a stroke of pen. Prohibition was ushered into the whole of Madras Presidency by another stroke of pen. Farm servitude "Begar" and "Rukumat" however require careful enquiry and sample surveys. As all avoidable expenditures is to be postponed these sample surveys may have to be postponed as well.

The inauguration of Regional Committee of the World Health Conference was followed by another reception at the Government House during the week. Some day, a Minister of Madras stressed the imperative need for drinking water.

As all avoidable expenditure has to be postponed, the scheme for a medical college for the Centrally Administered area could be said to have received its burial

Story Of A Plan

There is a background to the proposal. The Centrally Administered areas have been without a medical college ever since they were created. Sir Girjashanker Bajpai, when the Secretary of the then Education, Health and Lands Department had planned a scheme for a medical college for Delhi, with which were to be associated the adjoining Indian States. The plan was cold storaged, be-

(Continued On Page 20)

BETWEEN YOU AND ME

(Continued from Page 3)

Dr. Malan has openly declared war on Indians in South Africa, depriving them of their franchise and family allowances, and threatens to throw them bag and baggage out of South Africa His argument for breaking the pledge given by the former Premier, General Smuts, is typically Fascist, reminiscent of Hitlerian logic. He said that to grant representation in Parliament to 150,000 Indians would start agitation among the Natives for a similar treatment His theory that "Indians had come from another country temporarily" is a farrago of nonsense, as the first ship carrying Indians to Africa left in 1850. A century-old connection with generations of Indians born and bred in South Africa, is a "temporary period", according to Dr. Malan. Another reason for Dr. Malan's threat for depriving Indian settlers of South African nationality is that they continue to make appeal to the United Nations to blacken South Africa's name abroad and to incite world opinion against her. If the South African Hitler threatens to make South African Indians 'stateless', is it a crime to appeal to the United Nations? Dr. Malan said that his next move would be a conference with India and Pakistan to repatriate Indians to a suitable country. Free India and Free Pakistan will not oblige Dr. Malan. They will fight Malanism to the finish and will give no quarter to the "Apartheid."

* * *

The Nazi race doctrine always harmonised with that of the Burghers. According to a writer, the real problem of South Africa is not a Black but a White problem, the problem of a frighened reactionary minority ordering the tide not to flow. And as it holds power, it employs methods which ensure the growing hatred of the oppressed majority. Power for the moment lies in the hands of a party which bases its policy upon linguistic and colour privilege. It dreads above all, egilitarianism between races It is fatally bound to follow a line which will give all coloured South Africans to Communism, and thus help the triumph of the doctrine which it hates most. Unfortunately, the colour virus is not only confined to South Africa, but is also rampant in Kenya, Tanganyika and other territories which South Africa holds as a mandate from the League of Nations. The ultimate aim of Dr. Malan is to form a federation of the Whites in South and East Africa, win over the Rhodesians and finally establish a Totalitarian White Man's Raj and squeeze the coloured population.

* * *

In this connection, it is interesting to recall the Indian attempts to counteract the White Imperialist aggression. Soon after the termination of World War I, an Indian deputation headed by Mr. Husseinbhoy Laljee waited on Mahatma Gandhi and urged that India should claim the mandate of certain German territories in East Africa as price for participation in the war. The apostle of peace and nonviolence would not countenance the move. Subsequently they waited on the Viceroy and urged for the mandate. When Mahatmaji became aware of this move, he urged the deputationists to desist from such attempts, as it would savour of Indian imperialism. Indians' reticence proved to be opportunity for the Whites, and they easily grasped the mandate from the League of Nations. Subsequently, segregation became the dominant policy in Kenya, and the Whites were given the salubrious highlands, while Indians were confined to the lowlands.

* * *

North of South Africa lies Southern Rhodesia, a semi-dominion, which competes with South Africa in the refinements of racial intolerance. His Majesty the King of England retains the right to refuse assent to any legislation discriminating against the "Natives" But the right has never been exercised, and the White minority in South Rhodesia has shaped itself into a privileged ruling caste on the South African model. South Rhodesia is demanding complete Dominion Status to do away with even the last vestiges of the Crown protection for the Natives. North of South Rhodesia lies North Rhodesia, where the White Minority fattens on the Coloured Majority. A small delegation of a few Europeans and native "Yes" men had recently been to London and had discussions with the Colonial Office for Dominion Status which would entrench the White minority perpetually in power. Thus Dr. Malan's "Apartheid" is an all-out bid for White supremacy in the whole sub-continent of Africa, where ideals like the Four Freedoms and the United Nations Charter will become dead letter.

* * *

To counter the White Man's aggression, the South African Indian Congress has started a campaign of "Votes for all, including natives." The Indian-Native joint front is upsetting Dr. Malan, as it calls for the establishment of a National Assembly of South African people, in which European democrats and non-European people can join for a crusade against "Apartheid." It is heartening to note that South Africa's claim that the question of treatment of Indians is purely a domestic issue, and, therefore, does not come within the competence of the General Assembly, has been countermanded by the United Nations by retaining the South African question in the Assembly agenda. South Africa cannot claim protection under any of the articles of the United Nations Charter, when it violates the fundamental article of the "worth of the human person", which is the major premise on which the United Nations is founded. In the discussion on the Draft Declaration of Human Rights, Mr. Eric Louw, the South African delegate, said he could not accept the article, which granted an absolute righ to each person to share in the government of the country. Such a right, he declared, must be subject to franchise qualifications. The suggested amendment is significant, especially when Dr. Malan's party is out to disenfranchise wholesale the Indian population The South African delegate threatened to walk out if the United Nations should throw out his "domestic issue" plea and reiterated his decision umpteen times. The United Nations Assembly has a heavy responsibility on its shoulders to avert colour clash which may perhaps prove the starting point for World War III. India and all Asian nations will not take Dr. Malan's challenge lying down, and will force it to a decisive issue. If there is no room for a coloured man in Dr. Malan's Utopia, all the White should quit Asia, lock, stock and barrel. The whole world is on the parting of ways on this issue. We will give no quarter to "jimcrows" and "Apartheid" apostles.

* * *

The Dominion Prime Ministers' Conference comes off tomorrow, and this issue is bound to loom large in discussions on Commonwealth defence and common citizenship policy. The Commonwealth has undergone a revolutionary change from its original concept, as the coloured population dominate what was once British dominion. As Pandit Nehru reiterated, India wants friendship with Britain. To be in the Commonwealth, or out of it, is a matter for decision by the Constituent Assembly and it will be largely guided by Pandit Nehru's exploratory talks in London. But there will be no room in the Commonwealth for common citizenship and Dr. Malan's "Apartheid." Dr. Malan may ultimately stage a walk out from the United Nations, and also if necessary, from the British Commonwealth. For the question of South Africa quitting the British Commonwealth was a live issue when the late Hertzog and Dr. Malan joined forces. But India is determined to combat "Malangitis" on all fronts, and at all costs.

AT THE STAKE

"Free Bulgaria" Story

By

Ang-I-Karalichev

The heavy iron gate of Blacherne Palace opened and the old man was led into the spacious courtyard. Eight Byzantine soldiers clad in armor, with daggers and long spears, followed him. They looked bewildered, for his was the first time that they beheld the palace of their Emperor. It looked like a fortress, surrounded by high indented walls, with open turrets in which stood immobile guards clad in golden armor, with double axes on their shoulders. Old dark trees spread their branches around, birds flew over the gardens, the flowerbeds and the marble fountains. Young girls clustered around a figtree, like a flight of partridges, turned the pages of a book full of coloured pictures and laughed aloud and carefree. An old priest leaning on the marble column of the chapel St. Mary of Blacherne dozed under the sun. A black Aton rosary hung from his wrinkled hand. Out of the chapel gate, nailed with crosses and silver images, came the scent of an image lamp, about to extinguish.

The old man walked before the soldiers. He was barefoot and silent, his head was bent and his hands were tied. He did not raise his eyes to behold the fabulous beauty of Blacherne. His black monk's cassock was dusty and its hood covered most of his face.

When they neared the palace a great uproar was heard. A young man carrying an inkholder and a quill ducked under the crossed spears of the palace guards and nimbly ascended the winding rose staircase. The guards let in the old man, while the soldiers who escorted him withdrew.

Alexius Comnenus sat on his throne. He wore a purple robe, embroidered with gold and red leather sandals. The precious stones on his crown shone like a small constellation. A great icon of Saint Mary, nailed with heavy gold, hung over his throne. When the old man entered, the Emperor jumped to his feet and walked toward him. His lips broadened into a smile which disappeared when he saw that his guest was tied.

"I am sorry", the Emperor said and dexteriously untied the cord which bound the dried hands of the old man. He looked at the Emperor with amazement. His eyes were deep and warm. They irradiated a strange light.

"Are you Basil, the sorcerer, the teacher of the Bogomils?"

"I am." the old man answered in a cold voice, his eyes fixed on a precious stone. It shone like the evening star in the homeland. "What do you want of me?"

"Have a seat!" The Emperor looked at the ugly bare feet of the Bogomil and then turned his eyes away. "I did not call you to do you any harm. I was told that you were preaching a new faith unknown to me. I also heard that you helped the needy and served before the altar of truth. Many a time have I thought of you. My life was full of sin. The torrents of evil carried me over frightful precipices. I covered the whole Balkan Peninsula with corpses. I conquered the Normans and destroyed the roots of the Pecheneges. I annihilated their hordes near the estuary of the Maritsa on April 29, 1901. The hands of my soldiers ached from slaughter. I chased the Kumanes beyond the Danube and destroyed their citadel. I filled my treasury with gold and silver. And now I am a voyager for the world yonder. The strokes of my heart are beginning to weaken like the echoe of a distant drum An arrow strung by an invisible hand is whistling behind me. I often see it in my dreams, it shines in the darkness, ready to pierce my chest. I am leaving this world and my soul is very void. I am conscious that what I constructed in my lifetime is built on sand and lies. Often I hear the roar of massive waters, coming to engulf my empire and sweep away all my labour. The nocturnal moans of drowned people reach my ears. Cold sweat comes over me. You who serve before the altar of truth and walk barefoot, like the Savior, must show me the road to salvation. An Emperor is ready to fall on his knees before you. He wishes to become your pupil."

●

The old man looked at the Emperor.

"Should I believe this?" he muttered.

"I swear in the name of God." Alexius Commenus raised his hand.

The Bagomil stopped him before he made a cross.

"Do not cross yourself, because he who makes a cross commits evil."

"Why should we not respect the cross?" the Emperor asked .

"Because the Savior was tormented on it in mortal pain. A hundred years ago our teacher Bogomil said: 'If we worship the cross and kiss it, we should do the same with the ass, for Christ rode on it."

"Do you eat meat?"

"No"

"Do you drink wine?"

"No"

"What about women?"

"Never in my life have I touched a woman", the old man replied. "I do not dare tread upon an ant, because God has instilled a tiny particle of eternity in that little insect. I do not dare pluck a wheat ear from the field, nor a flower from the garden, for he who interrupts the thread of life commits a sin."

"What do you do then?"

"I am perfecting my soul which has separated itself from God and am rendering it worthy to be reincarnated into Him."

"Tell me what does the secret book say? How was this deceitful world created?" the Emperor asked unexpectedly.

The old man stood up startled. He fixed his eyes on the Emperor. Alexeus Comnenus did not wince, he resisted the stern look of the Bogomil.

"All right, I shall tell you. Open your soul and listen. There are two worlds, one is visible and the other invisible. It is made of seven heavenly spaces. Above all sits God surrounded by light and glory. A multitude of angels fly around him. They are his celestial soldiers Centuries ago their chief was Satanail, the master of the elements. At one time he aspired to go higher and place his throne next to that of God. God raised his right hand and pushed him to the visible world. Satanail was a builder. Together with his friends, the fallen angels, he created the entire visible world in seven days. equal to seven epochs. Satanail was a master. From dead clay he made Adam and Eve and ordered two of the fallen angels to enter their bodies. Then their eyes began to see, their ears began to hear, their feet began to walk. Satanail was vicious. One night he slept with Eve on the meadow under the apple tree. From their adultery was born Cain, who killed Abel, the son of Adam. The descendants of Cain multiplied and populated the earth. They built stone cities, erected fortresses, filled the seas with ships and drenched the earth with human blood. This whole world", Basil waved his hand, "is the fruit of crime".

"God felt very sad when he saw the human species wallowing in lies and ignorance. In order to save the world, he cleaved from his heart his son, Christ. He came down to earth and went among the people to baptize them with fire. Then Satanail waged war on him. He sent one of his fallen angels—the dark-faced John the Baptist—to baptize the people with water. He crucified Christ, but could not destroy him. After seven eras, the Saviour will come down again to judge mankind. The innocent will return to heaven and shall merge into their father, the sinful will be doomed to eternal tortures. Cained in fiery shackles. Satanail will perish. He will vanish like an extinct black star roving over the abyss.

"The world created by Satanail will come to naught. There shall not be left a living soul, a stone, or a shoot. Only the invisible world will remain: seven heavenly spaces and above them will sit God surrounded by light and glory and a multitude of angels."

●

The old man finished. Dark fires shone in his eyes. He was inspired. It was drawing towards evening. The bells of the Emperor's churches resounded. Alexius Commenus rose, turned to the icon and crossed himself.

Basil bit his lips.

The Emperor moved to the left and raised the silk curtain. Bent over a mother-of-pearl table sat the young man, who had entered the palace before Basil. He was waiting with his quill.

The teacher of the Bogomil seeing the deceit put his hands on his eyes and wept bitterly.

On the very same day, in the Emperor's palace, the Patriarch of Constantinople, Nicholas Gramaticus the Holy Synod, the Military Council and the Senate sentenced Basil to be burned alive at the Hippodrome.

All shops closed, the streets were deserted. The whole city gathered at the Hippodrome. Evening was descending over the earth. The sun lit the golden dome of St. Sophia. To the south glittered the blue enamel of the Bosphorus. A multitude of sailboats roamed like enchanted butterflies. Merchants and ambassadors from Egypt. Venice Syria and the Black Sea ports came and left They unloaded sacks of wheat, baskets of salty fish, intricate objects of coloured Venitian glass, raw leather from the Northern countries. Barrels full of heavy black wine from the isles of Old Greece rolled over the port

They brought Basil, his hands tied behind his back. The multitude met him with defamatory exclamations. Stones orange peels and nuts were thrown at him. The leader of the Bulgarian Bogomils stepped up on a stair-case and embraced with his eyes the agitated multitude and the old Byzantine stadium. It looked like a museum Ancient statues, brought from Ellas and Rome stood along its sides. Right in the midst of it rose the slender obelisk with its mysterious writings. It had been brought from Egypt in the era of Theodocius the Great. Over the Emperor's box stood the four bronze horse which today embellish the entrance of St. Marco in Venice. A huge statue of Hercules dominated everything around.

The ambassadors of the old Bulgarian kings had come here to negotiate with the Byzantine emperors or to receive taxes. They never failed to see the spectacles at the Hippodrome. The recently converted Bulgarians of Boris, with shaved heads in the Asiatic style, clad in furs and heavily armed the ambassadors of Charlemagne and those of the legendary Harun Aly Rashid had special reserved places on both sides of the imperial box. Here waved the horsetail flags of our ancestors and their eternal foes and relies, the Kumanes.

The proud Emperor of the Vandals, Genimir captured by the Byzantine general Belisarius, was brought here. Of his conqueror, Genimir asked a piece of bread, a guitar to lament his hard fate and a sponge to wipe off his tears.

The Hippodrome's soil is soaked with human blood. Frightful slaughters have occurred here, when the imperial guard threw itself on the disobedient crowd, or the people split up in two over an issue and massacred thousands.

On both sides of the obelisk smoked two huge stakes. Red flames enveloped the one on the left and on top of the other shone a heavy cross bathed in the last sun rays.

The soldiers pushed the old man with the blunt side of their spears and he walked obediently toward the stake in flames. When he neared it, a courtier in a blue robe descended from the imperial box. He untied Basil's hands and said:

"See how the cross of God is shining! If you choose the stake on your right, Emperor Alexius Comnenus will spare your life."

●

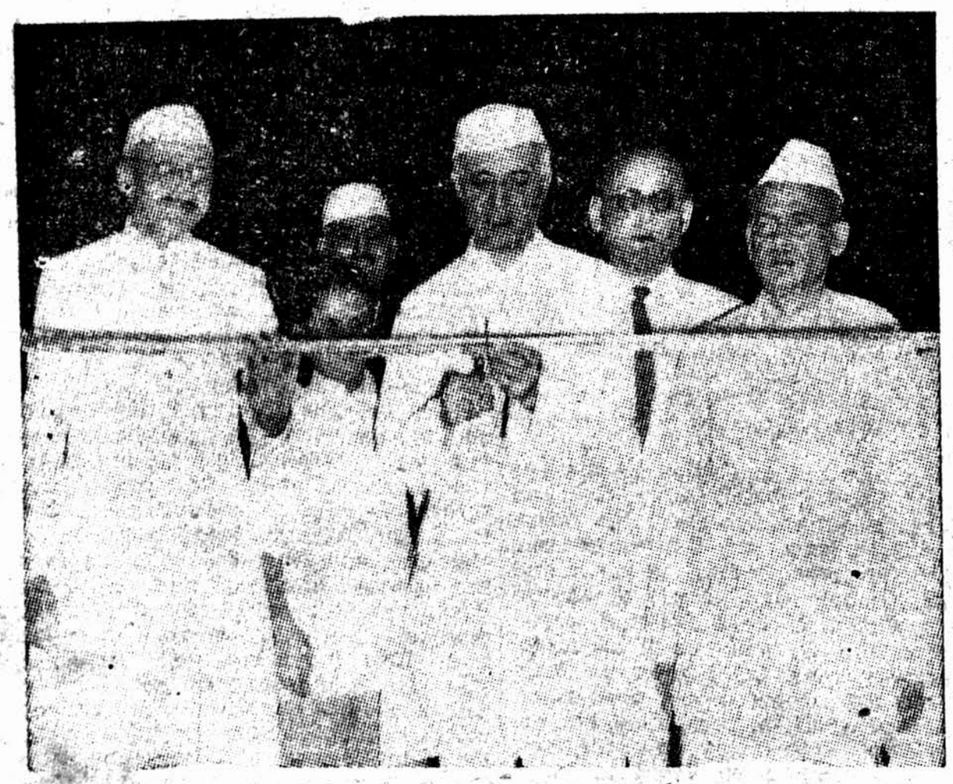
The crowd roared and then sank in silence. The Bogomil did not answer. He did not raise his long eyelashes and his eyes remained closed to the stake of salvation. The cross darkened gradually. The sun had gone down. The mob agitated again. The noise reminded Basil of summer hail in Thrace. The wind was bending the trees and knocked off the ripe wheat-ears. The birds flew to their nests with cries. Large rain drops fell down. A young horseman galloped on the Plovdiv road. In the midst of the field, tucked under a rick, sat a woman with a black kerchief and a dark-eyed child. Hail was coming down over Thrace. The wheat was falling. The mother whispered something. The child folded its wet feet under its shirt and listened to the beating of her heart, Where is now that wonderful heart? The fire cracked. Startled Basil looked to the side. His eyes rested on a naked woman made of bronze. She was beautiful and vicious. The same woman of whom Nikitas had written: "She bewitched everyone. Her lovely bronze body was alive and pulsating Her beautiful hair, fanned by the wind, reached her feet. Her lips were half open like a flower as though whispering." Of this statue and the other bronze treasures which the crusaders of blind Doge Henry Dandolo cast in the furnace after the cauture of Constantinople, the historian Charles Diel wrote: 'Unfortunately our great grandfathers, the Franks, took those beautiful statues and made then. into large

(Continued on page 21)

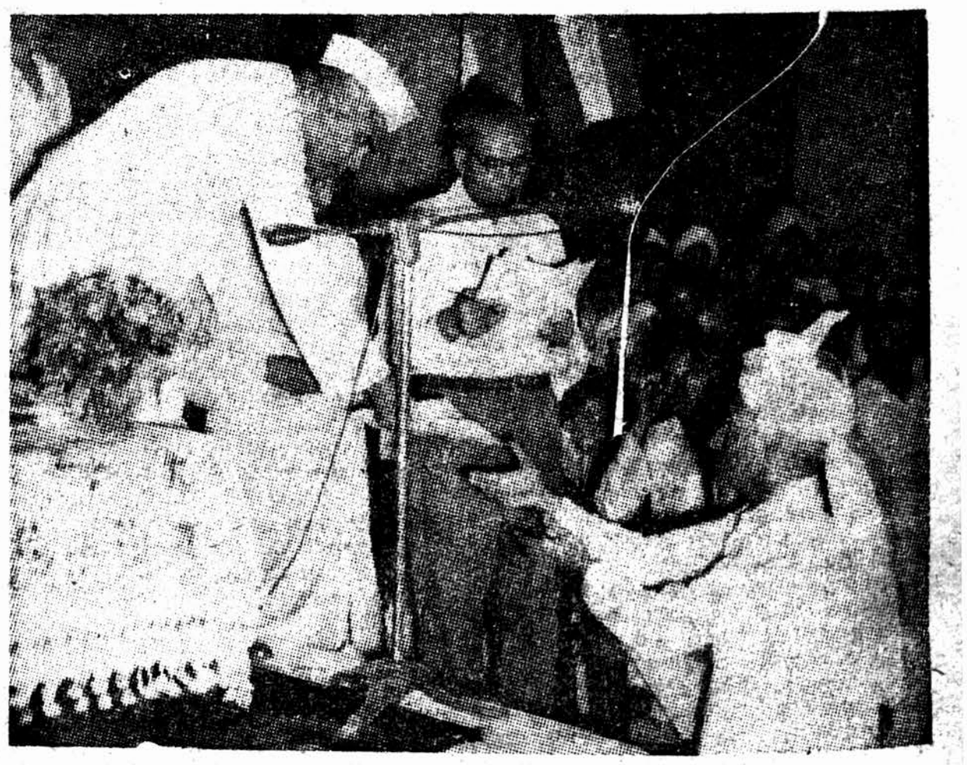
MOPSY by GLADYS PARKER
MOPSY, YOUR HAIR IS ALL MESSED UP! DID THAT YOUNG MAN KISS YOU GOOD-NIGHT AGAINST YOUR WILL?
HE THINKS HE DID!
12 15
GLADYS PARKER

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 21 April, 2017

REFUGEE REHABILITATION DRIVE



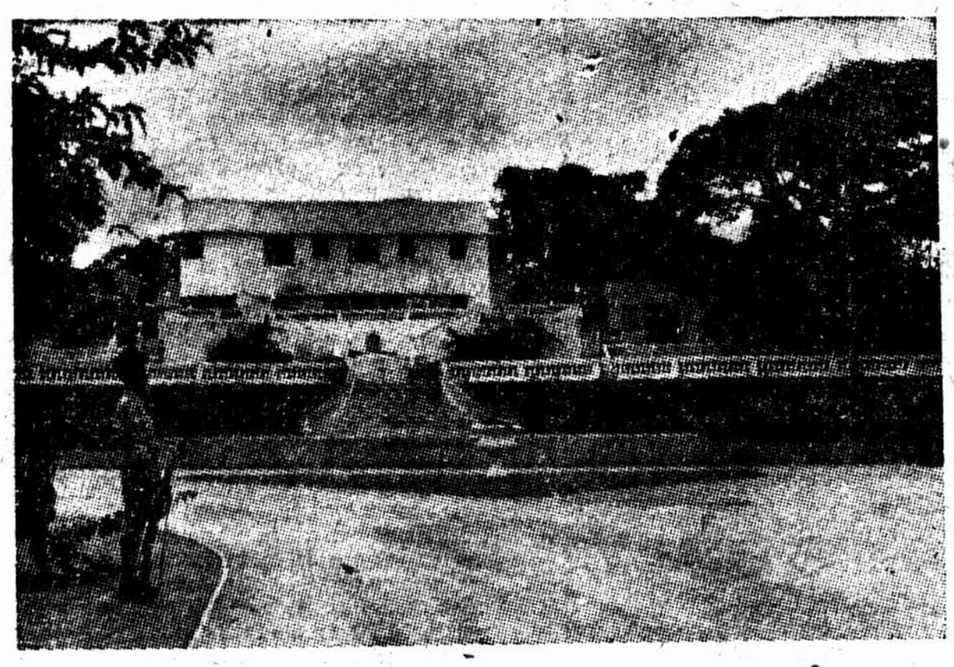
PRIME MINISTER, PT. NEHRU OPENING THE "LAJPATRAI MUNICIPAL MARKET" IN DELHI TO HELP REFUGEE BUSINESSMEN & SMALL TRADERS. THE MARKET IS THE BIGGEST OF ITS KIND IN INDIA COMPRISING OF 2,000 SHOPS AND IS THE FIRST STEP IN THE PLANNED REHABILITATION OF THE REFUGEES.



MR. MOHANLAL SAXENA, MINISTER FOR RELIEF AND REHABILITATION DISTRIBUTING CHEQUES TO THOSE REFUGEES WHO ARE MEMBERS OF CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES. THESE LOANS ARE FOR THE RE-SETTLEMENT OF REFUGEES.

MR. JAIRAMDAS DAULAT RAM INSPECTING THE GUARD OF HONOUR AT THE OPENING CEREMONY AT NICHOLSON GARDENS IN NEW DELHI.

INTERNATIONAL HOUSE IN THE UNITED STATES
"THAT BROTHERHOOD MAY PREVAIL" ARE THE WORDS ABOVE THE DOOR OF NEW YORK CITY'S INTERNATIONAL HOUSE, WHERE STUDENTS FROM SEVERAL NATIONS PAUSE TO CHAT ON THEIR WAY TO NEARBY EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS.



THE BEAUTIFUL MANSION OF "LA KE VIEW", IN HYDERABAD THE RESIDENCE AND OFFICE OF MR. BA KHLE, THE CHIEF ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICER.

THE STATELY BUILDINGS OF HYDERABAD HIGH COURT.

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